The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873. NUMBER 322.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

Attractive Auction Sale OF

Beautiful Lots,

EACH 50 FEET FRONT, IN

Vincennes Road Addition, TO

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

ON THE GROUNDS,

On Saturday, July 12, 1873,

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These Lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated MORGAN PARK on the south, and are in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. The new Military Institute, the corner stone of which was laid on Saturday, June 28, is only 1-4 mile from this Subdivision. The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner, and the Washington Heights Branch R. R. runs along the west line of this subdivision. There are two Depots on the property, thereby giving great advantages in facilities. For beauty of location, attractiveness and accessibility the Vincennes Road Subdivision is equal to any at this distance from the city.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-5 cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of $30 on each Lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A FREE OMNIBUS TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts., at 10 a. m. on day of sale.

A Free Lunch will be served on the ground.

Plats of the property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
186 East Madison-st.

SPLENDID

Suburban Property

AT

LAKE FOREST,

Only One Hour's Ride from the City.

A large number of the best Lots in Lake Forest are for sale in easy terms. Many of these are on the lake shore, and command views of the lake. Also, two Hotels, both of these filled to overflowing with visitors. One of them has an Artesian Well near it, affording an abundant supply of the best water. Several private residences can be had on easy terms. The preparatory collegiate department of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., being in charge of Prof. Allen, is a most excellent and successful school; and Ferry Hall, a collegiate department for young ladies, under the care of Prof. Weston, is one of the best institutions in the country. For health, beauty, and educational facilities, Lake Forest has no superior in the Northwest. For particulars apply to

SYLVESTER LIND, Agent,
120 LaSalle-st.

Speculators & Others,

READ THIS!

We have three tracts of Suburban Property which we can sell at a very GREAT BARGAIN, if called for soon. One tract is on Drexel Boulevard, another on Cottage Grove-av., and the other near the Northwestern Car Shops—all or either of which will be sold at less than auction prices.

Terms reasonable and title perfect. Apply at once to

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

To Builders and Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of July, 1873, at 12 o'clock, m., for the erection of a Court-House, for the sale of real estate containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres of ground, situated in the City of Joliet, Will County, described thus: Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospital, Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed, "Proposals for Real Estate."

THOS. LONERGAN, JOHN KEETING, JOHN JONES, } Committee on Hospital.

Joliet, July 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Real Estate.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of July, at the hour of noon, at the office of the Board of Commissioners, in the Court-House, for the sale of real estate containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres of ground, situated in the City of Joliet, Will County, described thus: Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospital, Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed, "Proposals for Real Estate."

THOS. LONERGAN, JOHN KEETING, JOHN JONES, } Committee on Hospital.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Gas Fixtures and Grates. Passenger Elevator, and in addition to all the usual appointments of a first-class Hotel, Mr. A. T. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department, and will be pleased to see him old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of J. F. GILLETT, late of Newton, Mass., and FREEMAN and MOSTYN, late of New York, and FREEMAN and MOSTYN, late of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

BARNUM & GREEN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general REAL ESTATE AND LOANING BUSINESS, under the firm name of MOREY & MAGILL.—Office, Basement, No. 77 Clark-st., Superior Block.

H. C. MOREY,
JACOB C. MAGILL.

Chicago, July 7, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of John Sayre & Co., in business in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the copartners. John Sayre assumes all liabilities of said firm, and is the only person authorized to sign the firm name and collect for said firm.

JOHN SAYRE,
ANDREW PETERSEN,
L. E. FLUKE.

Chicago, July 3, 1873.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 500 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere

REAL ESTATE.

Large and Unreserved AUCTION SALE OF 184 Splendid

Residence & Business LOTS,

Located in the Vicinity of Dexter Park and the Stock Yards,

Fronting Wallace, Bissell, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., and Stewart and Dexter-avs.,

On Wednesday, July 9, at 3 p. m.,

ON THE GROUND,

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.

These Lots are in D. W. Dixon's subdivision of the S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 4, T. 38, R. 14.

Located in the immediate vicinity of Dexter Park and Stock Yards, and only thirteen minutes' ride from the City. Unusually favorable opportunity to purchase cheap and profitable investments. Perhaps no one locality in and around Chicago has grown more rapidly than this. Values have greatly increased, and are increasing. Two lines of cars, one each, both by the R., P. W. & O. R. W. and the State-st. line of cars.

Title Perfect. Abstract of Title Furnished.

TERMS OF SALE EASY. Only $25 cash on day of sale, $25 within 30 days, and balance in monthly payments of $10, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.

Three remarkably easy horse cars pass within the reach of all property for sale, returning at close of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the R., P. W. & O. R. W. at 9 a. m. on day of sale, at 2:30 p. m. on the day of sale, at 5:30 p. m.

A cordial invitation to visit the property is extended to all.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the Office of

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
186 East Madison-st.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF CHOICE

Residence & Business LOTS,

Fronting Humboldt Boulevard, Logan-square, Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs.,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE GROUNDS,

(If it rains, at 186 East Madison-st.)

This Day, July 8, 1873.

STAGES will leave the corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av. (No. 166 East Madison-st.), for the property, at 1½ p. m. SALE WILL COMMENCE ON THE GROUND at 3 p. m.

Let all interested in making advantageous investments take a pleasant and free ride to this choice and desirable property.

TITLE PERFECT. ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED.

TERMS OF SALE.—1-3 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years from March 10, 1873, with interest at 8 per cent per annum. A DEPOSIT of $30 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

Plats of the property can be had at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
186 East Madison-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Pierce, foot of North Market-st., Tuesday, July 8, at 2 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, leaves dock Randolph-st. bridge, Thursday, July 10, at 2 p. m.

BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 15, at 2 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 78 Clark-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.

Cook County Savings Bank,

103 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Northeast Cor. Clark, opposite Court-House.

West Side Office—17 MILWAUKEE-AV.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, F. C. Taylor, Edmund Taylor, Jr., C. Bentley, Roger Taylor, M. D. Ogden, Henry F. Pierce, Esq., W. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

Money can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more months.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

SOUTH SIDE	WEST SIDE
157 & 159 LA SALLE-ST.	COR. HARRIED AND RANDOLPH-STS.

Banking in all its branches.

Drafts on Governments and Gold at low rates of interest.

Foreign Exchange. Travelers' Credits.

THE

United States Mortgage Co.,

7 UNION BUILDING.

Loans for long periods on bond and mortgage of improved real estate, without commissions.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Sec.

Hide and Leather Bank of Chicago.

The Directors of this institution have declared a dividend of 6 per cent, payable on or after the 10th inst., on all of the stock paid by the 1st December last, and pro rata on the stock since paid.

T. L. FORREST, Cashier.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay for the benefit of those who credit. FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 162 Madison-st., Chicago.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receiver, No. 19 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

TO RENT.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND POWER

FOR RENT CHEAP!

Elevator, Gas and Steam Fixtures and Mills first-class, especially fitted for rent, and size, with or without steam power, fronting on Monroe-st. and Aberdeen-st. The whole or a portion will be rented cheap and on long lease, to suit tenant.

Apply to S. P. ROUNDS, 175 Monroe-st.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name. "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large square stamped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Western Agents:
HURLBUT & KINSLEY, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago,
June 16, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will be held at the office of said Corporation, No. 47 Washington-st., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of said Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Corporation so that the same shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Secretary of Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company,

Chicago, July 5, 1873.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of said Company, in Chicago, Illinois, at Nos. 2 and 4 West Van Buren-st., on the 15th day of September, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of authorizing the creation of an additional issue of second mortgage bonds of said Company, to the amount of $——, and to secure the payment of the same by mortgage or deed of trust, in order to retire and cancel the present bonded indebtedness of the said Company, and to provide for the completion of the railroad, and all its appurtenances, to the present degree of efficiency.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

HATS.

HATS AT COST.

No such Bargains Ever Before Offered in this City.

Our Splendid Stock of GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Fashionable

SUMMER HATS

Will be sold at actual cost during the next 30 days. Gents' Fine French Pearl and Extra Beaver Mixed Fashionable Cassimere Hats at $3 to $5.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

161 STATE-ST., and 513 WABASH-AV.

IRON WORKS.

A. GOTTLIEB. WM. GERWIEN.

REPUBLIC IRON WORKS,

(Late Gerwien's Iron Works),

161 West Chicago-av.

We do all kinds of Iron Work for Buildings, Particular attention given to heavy structures, as Roof-Trusses and Girders. Latest styles of patterns for iron Fences, Railings, and Stairways.

GOOD WORK! SHIP—LOW PRICES.

Plain and Ventilating Fire-Proof Shutters,

Our own invention, a specialty.

Call at our office, Room 27, 115 and 117 East Washington-st., and examine the best shutter ever invented, before ordering any other.

FOR SALE.

CRIBBAGE BOARDS,

Chess and Checker Men,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Mathematical Instruments,

AT J. G. LANGOUTH'S, Optician, 89 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A young man who has had experience in a Bank, particularly as Bookkeeper. Address U 13, Tribune Office, giving reference.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c., &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and unrivalled in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Every 6 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating properly attended to. Estimates paid by first mail. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting up-to-date working furnaces or cooking arrangements to call and see us or send for circulars.

ELISH & BROWN, 45 Lake-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Beth Hametrosh Hagodol Ubnei Jacob.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

TO THE

NEW SYNAGOGUE,

Corner Indiana and Pacific-sts., on Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m. This edifice will be 75 feet front by 100 feet deep, and will cost $50,000.

C. WEINGART, Head Trustee.
J. M. STERN.

NOTICE—FLAG POLES.

Of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. Also, a good supply of reel poles. Price, White Ash Poles of all sizes delivered on board. Orders left with GILBERT HUSBARD & CO., 241 and 243 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention.

MEETINGS.

I. O. of O. F.

A regular meeting of Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, will be held this evening at their hall, Methodist Church Block, southeast corner of Washington and Clark. Additional business of importance. By order of

P. G. SIRE,
Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge No. 606 A. F. and A. M., this evening, at 8 o'clock. All members are hereby notified to be present.

By order of
A. J. GOHLFORD, W. M.
A. R. STILES, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 309, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock, at State-st. Hall in Masonic Temple, for work in the 1st Degree. The fraternity cordially invited.

C. H. CHASE, Sec'y.

ALMOST A HORROR.

The City of Washington on the Rocks Seventy Miles from Sambro Light.

The Six Hundred Passengers and Crew Reach Land in Safety.

Providentially the Disaster Happens in the Afternoon.

The Vessel and Cargo Probably a Total Loss.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The agent of the Inman Line has just received advices from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, that the steamer City of Washington, bound here, ran ashore on Gull Rock Bar, seventy miles west of Sambro Light, and about midway between Liverpool and Sherburne, N. S., during a dense fog, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She had been sailing through fog almost from the moment of leaving Queenstown. All hands and most of the baggage and stores were saved, but the vessel will be a total loss. The passengers have arrived at Liverpool. The City of Washington was the oldest vessel on the line.

The first intelligence of the loss of the City of Washington was received at the Merchants' Exchange at 5 o'clock—long after business hours. The following bulletin was immediately posted up:

"The City of Washington, Capt. Lockhead, from Liverpool, June 24, Queenstown, June 25, with merchandise and 400 passengers, bound for New York, went ashore at Port Lebear, between Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and Shelburne, Nova Scotia, during a thick fog, on the 5th inst.

The few persons who saw this announcement, in the absence of advices to the contrary, jumped to the conclusion that another Atlantic disaster had happened, and, as the report spread from mouth to mouth, the greatest excitement resulted throughout the city. Mr. Porter, of the Inman Company's office, learning of the rumor, hastened to the Merchants' Exchange for confirmation, and then proceeded with all possible speed to Mr. Dale's residence, on Staten Island. This was the first intelligence the agents of the Company here had of the wreck. Mr. Dale came at once to the city, and reached his office but a few minutes before the messenger-boy from the telegraph-office with the official dispatch from Purser Main. The statement that all hands were saved was quickly bruited abroad, and the public excitement, which had increased to fever heat, was somewhat allayed.

The City of Washington was built in 1858 at Glasgow. During eighteen months of the Crimean war she was employed by France in the transportation of troops. She sailed on her first voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia in 1856, and entered New York harbor for the first time in 1857, under command of Capt. Wiley. Her dimensions were: Length over all, 377 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet; gross tonnage, 2,385 tons; builder's tonnage, 2,806 tons. She was 450 horse-power, and brig-rigged.

[To the Associated Press.]

HALIFAX, July 7.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool June 24, via Queenstown 25th, for New York, struck on Gull Rock Bar, Port Lebear, 10 miles west of Sambro, at 2 p. m. on Saturday, in a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed safely. The ship has about 15 feet of water in the hold, and is likely to become a total wreck. The Purser is expected in the city to-night, when full particulars will be obtained. The passengers' baggage and spare stores were saved.

HALIFAX, July 7—Midnight.—The Purser has not yet arrived. It is impossible to get further intelligence from the wreck to-night, as it lies twenty miles from any telegraph office.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Weather and the Crops—Articles of Association Filed—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Ready to Commence Work—Sanitary Measure—Assembly Election Ordered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 7.—It has rained here steadily to-day since early morning,—at times very hard. The streets are flooded, and the surrounding country is suffering greatly. Most of the wheat in this county is so damaged that it will be utterly worthless. This is the eighth successive day on which heavy rains have fallen here. The indications to-night are that the rain is over for the present.

The Chicago Railway Construction Company, capital $200,000, and the Corrugated Iron Company, of Chicago, capital $300,000, filed articles of association to-day with the Secretary of State.

To-morrow the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners begin the work of preparation of schedules of rates for the railroads in the State of Illinois, as they are required to do under the Railroad law, and when they are prepared they are to be prima facie evidence of reasonable rates. They have not given out the data from which they propose to deduce these rates. The Commissioners say that it will take them a month or two to accomplish the work.

Under the direction of Mayor Hay, this city is being thoroughly cleaned, and if the work goes on as it has begun, in another week Springfield will be in a first-class sanitary condition. The Board of Health are also lending themselves actively to the work.

A special election was ordered to-day for the 4th of November to fill the vacancy of the Hon. S. S. Swan, resigned member of the Lower House of the Legislature from the Forty-third District, Fayette and Marion Counties. Hon. Thomas E. Merrill, of Marion, is already announced as a candidate to fill the vacancy.

Drowned.

MOLINE, Ill., July 7.—Otto Rudolph, a German resident of this place, was found in the water, about fifteen feet from the river bank, this morning, dead. Accidental drowning is the supposed cause of his death. He was about 45 years of age.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Louis Jacsenier and wife were drowned by the capsizing of their boat, while sailing in the lower bay on yesterday. Three men accompanying them were rescued.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 7.—The Rev. Dr. Lee, rector of Fredericton, was drowned at Westfield this morning, while bathing.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The steamships Spain, Cambria, Nevada, Adriatic, New York, and Virginia, from New York, have arrived out. The Persere, from New York, has arrived at Brest.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The steamship Calabria, from New York, has arrived.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 7.—The British flying squadron arrived from Bermuda.

The steamer Scotsman, from Antwerp for New York, put in here short of coal.

The Cholera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—The total number of deaths in the city on Sunday were twelve, seven of which were from cholera. The total deaths in the city to-day were four, none of which were from cholera. The weather is clear and pleasant.

A special to the Nashville papers reports thirty deaths in Chattanooga in the last forty-eight hours, fifteen of which were from cholera.

CINCINNATI, O., July 7.—Seven cases of death from cholera were reported at the Health Office to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—There were twenty-two interments to-day, only three from cholera.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Col. O. A. Bradshaw, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State, died very suddenly at his home in Pine Bluff, last night, with cholera. James R. Keatts, one of the oldest citizens of Little Rock, died last night. Very warm; thermometer, 94.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A fatal case of cholera was reported in Jersey City to-day. Dr. W. King, No. 109 Grand street, died at 2 o'clock this morning, of what is described as spasmodic cholera.

A German emigrant died in the same city last week of cholera, but the report of the fact was suppressed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Two fatal cases of cholera are reported in Jersey City, and two more in Brooklyn, this evening.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

The Hocking Valley, Ohio, Inundated —Annihilation of Crops.

Heavy Rain-Fall in Southern Illinois—Twelve Inches in Seventeen Hours.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Etc., Nearly Ruined.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—A Jacksonville, Ill., special says the heaviest rain-storm ever known in that region began about 12 last night, and continued till 5 o'clock this p. m. Twelve and a quarter inches of water fell during the storm. All the streams rose to an unprecedented height. Bridges were swept away, and great damage done to crops. Several embankments and culverts on the Toledo & Wabash and Jacksonville, Northwestern, and South-eastern railroads were washed away, and trains stopped or delayed. The dispatch further states that, unless fine weather sets in at once, the wheat crop must suffer immense damage, if not total destruction. Spring wheat is flat on the ground, and much of it will never be harvested, and fall wheat in the shock is beginning to grow. Corn on the bottom lands is submerged, and will be almost totally destroyed, and even that on the uplands in many places under water, and will suffer greatly.

ATHENS, O., July 7.—The most disastrous flood ever known in this valley is upon it now. The Hocking River, already high, rose during Friday night at the rate of one foot an hour. Yesterday, at 3 p. m. it reached the highest state, and was ten inches or more higher at 4. It has been since 1847 the fault of the terrible destruction of property crowd upon us from all directions, but they are unnecessary. The entire rich valley from Carroll to Hockingport, on the Ohio, eighty miles, with its broad bottoms and teeming fields, is swept and laid waste from hill to hill. The crops on Friday looked finely, and the breadth of wheat, oats, and grass was unusually large. Corn was backward, but promising. To-day the entire prospect of these lands would not sell for $10. The ruin is absolutely unqualified. One farmer in this vicinity estimates his loss at $10,000, and others are as bad.

The mail has not passed between Athens and Pomeroy since Thursday, and none to Columbus since Friday. At Nelsonville 100 families were driven from their homes by the flood, and the damage to the coal interest is enormous. Trains on the Hocking Valley Railroad are suspended, and the damage to the road is reported as heavy.

TOLEDO, July 7.—The recent disastrous rainstorms which have so generally prevailed in the West have done very considerable damage to a portion of the public works in Ohio. The Miami & Erie Canal, so far as is known, escaped, and navigation is uninterrupted between here and Cincinnati. The Hocking Canal is badly damaged, and navigation will be suspended for a number of days. A portion of the dam at Lockville, on the other canal, southeast of Columbus, has been washed out. Small breaks in the Ohio Canal, between Columbus and Circleville, are reported. The extent of the damage is not yet fully known, but it is believed it will involve a loss of nearly $50,000. A large force of men will be at once put to work, and the damage repaired and navigation opened at the earliest possible day.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Hops was generally entertained that the storms which have prevailed with such destructiveness throughout Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio during the past week had given way to clear weather, but dispatches received from various points on the line of road from Vincennes to Indianapolis and Indianapolis to this city, and the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, and thence south to the Ohio River, indicate that the rain again set in to-day and this evening. In some places further west in this territory rain has been falling during the greater part of the day. To-night, shortly after dark, a drizzling rain commenced here. This has increased until, at midnight, a steady rain is falling, with the prospect of continuance.

NEW YORK.

The Duden-Freres Case—Speculations as to Stokes, Simmons, and King—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The case of Duden, Freres & Co., lace importers, of Broome street, alleged to have defrauded the Government out of large sums on importations, has excited much interest in business circles. Affidavits on which the books and papers were seized by Custom-House authorities were made by a former general manager for the firm. He alleges that that his employers systematically entered false and fictitious invoices of goods at the Custom-House, and undervalued their importations from 30 to 50 per cent. He also charges them with defrauding the Government by invoicing their consignments of laces at less than the real quantity. He further alleges that their irregularities amounted to upwards of $500,000. He makes another accusation representing the firm to have extensively smuggled Chantilly and real lace, thread laces, and camel's hair shawls in casks purporting to contain London porter.

The *Evening Telegram* says the law under which Rosenzweig, the abortionist, attended with the penalty of seven years' imprisonment, was legislated out of existence by the passage of the new law, making malpractice, attended with fatal results, punishable with death. Rosenzweig has lain for months in the Tombs, awaiting a new trial, but has not been reindicted, and is believed cannot be.

Stokes, Simmons, and King will not escape through the plea of temporary insanity, if such is supposed, because the death penalty, if no deliberate intent to kill be proved, will be inflicted by the jury in the first degree.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Tweed, mother of William M. Tweed, took place this afternoon.

The notorious Wesley, or Wes. Allen was sentenced to-day to five years' withhard labor, in the State Prison. He was convicted about a month ago of an attempted burglary.

Information proves the utter falsity of a report that arrangements were making for an attack on the Orange procession on Saturday next.

The Northern Pacific Exploration.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A dispatch from Stanley's Yellowstone exploring expedition, dated "Camp seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dakota, June 30," states that the health of the whole command was good. The Indians were offering no serious resistance to the location of the railroad through their hunting-grounds. Abundant coal of good quality has been found twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri River on the surveyed line of the road, and the country thus far traversed by the expeditionary force is an excellent one, grassed and watered.

Proposed Zoological Garden.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—At a meeting held to-day in this city articles of incorporation were signed by a number of men of means incorporating a company with $200,000 to establish zoological garden in Cincinnati. One of the lots is contemplated as a place for the garden.

WASHINGTON.

The Wires Laid by the Radicals for Grant's Third Term.

Gen. Howard and the Finances of the Howard University.

Texas Politicians and the Administration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PREPOSED THIRD TERM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—It appears that the movement of the office-holders to secure the renomination of Gen. Grant for a third term has already culminated. It is stated that the preliminaries were arranged at Long Branch several days ago, and it is not denied that the President is cognizant of it. Those having the matter in charge seem to count very largely upon the divisions supposed to exist in the ranks of the opposition, and upon their ability to rally the moneyed interests of the country to the support of their scheme. Under the head of moneyed interests they include the National Banks, the railroad corporations, and the large capitalists. These, they allege, are for Grant, because, under his administration, it is not likely that any legislation will be enacted hostile to these institutions. Another arm in the Republican party who has developed greater popular strength than Grant, and it is hardly probable that within the next three years he will have a dangerous rival. Of course the official patronage will be used in manipulating conventions, and in securing delegates. Some of the President's friends think it is too soon to agitate the question of the succession, but the matter has been kept very quiet, and it was not expected to be made public until at least a year hence. If Grant should fail to get the nomination, his friends expect that he will be able at least to name his successor.

TEXAS POLITICS.

The Republicans of Texas have a bitter quarrel on hand about the nomination for Governor. The present Governor, Davis, is a candidate for re-election, and he is violently opposed by W. T. Clark, Postmaster at Galveston, who is supposed to represent the Administration. In connection with this class of Southern politicians, they have appealed to the President for arbitration. Gov. Davis and Postmaster Clark have arrived here on their way to Long Branch. Clark asserts that Davis has gone back on the party, while Davis charges that Clark has demoralized the negroes, and neglected his duties as Postmaster. The proposed disposition of the Indian Chiefs Big Tree and Satanta to enter into the contest. Davis has barnstormed the opposition of those murders, while the Administration has favored it. Of course the large majority of the people of Texas approve and are with the Governor on the question. Davis is very confident of renomination, even without the support of the Administration.

A prominent Bureau official asserts that the Civil Service rules, as modified, are being strictly enforced in all the Federal Departments here, and that the system of examination and promotion now in force is better than ever before, although there are several improvements required to make it perfect, as it should be desired.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE DEFICIT IN THE INDIAN TRUST FUND.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The statement telegraphed hence in relation to late Secretary of the Interior Thompson's Indian Trust Funds, is calculated to create an impression that he was a defaulter. The fact is this: one Goddard Bailey, clerk, in the department, abstracted bonds to the amount of $821,000, which amount is carried forward from year to year in the accounts of the Secretary of the Interior.

It is expected the deficit will be removed by Congressional enactment.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States naval forces of the Asiatic station, reports from Shanghai May 26 that on the 27th of April he temporarily transferred his flag from the Hartford to the Monocacy for the purpose of visiting the posts between Hong-Kong and Shanghai. He visited Swatow, Amoy, and Foo-Chow, calling on the Viceroy at the latter place, and being, as he was informed, the first foreign officer who had obtained an interview with him. The present Viceroy, on account of ill-health, had usually avoided such interviews. The Admiral had a pleasant reception from the Viceroy, and was conducted through the Chinese arsenals, dock-yards, and schools near Pagoda.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, is here, and this morning had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to the release of Satanta and Big Tree, whom he holds in the Texas Penitentiary. Without coming to any conclusion, the whole matter was postponed for further conference in August, to take place in Texas, between the Indians, Gov. Davis, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Henry S. Worthington has been appointed Collector of Customs at Charleston. The President has appointed W. W. Murray United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

ARMY REGISTER.

Lieut.-Col. Kautz, of the Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from command of the recruiting depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and ordered to join his regiment.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The members of the Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Howard University to consider and report upon certain statements assailing the financial management of the Howard University, and more especially designed to cast discredit and suspicion on its President, Gen. Howard, have submitted their return, together with a statement of the present financial condition of the Institution. Among other denials, they say: The recorded proceedings of the Board of Trustees will show that no single dollar of the University money was ever voted as a gratuity to Gen. Howard, nor any money at any time, under any pretext, to which he was not justly and honorably entitled in consideration for valuable and unquestionable services, faithfully rendered. Stain in the pressing mysterious or difficult and delicate duties of the University. The present condition of the Endowment and Income Douglass and Howard Funds is reported as follows: Rev. Ezra Whipple, the George Baker, and the Committee, being other members of the city. There is appended to the report a statement of the available resources and liabilities of the University to July 1st, 1873. The total resources are $212,411.36 and liabilities, $94,666.05, leaving a balance of available resources $118,775.88. In addition to this statement, it shows the value of the property permanently reserved for University purposes to be $583,816.69. The statement further shows the value of real estate not permanently reserved, but which is known as salable property, to be $323,973.44. The movable property is estimated at $15,500. The recapitulation of the assets, after deducting the liabilities, shows the University to possess property estimated at the present rates of value of $1,061,164. Of this property, however, none is productive, save the stocks, bonds, notes, and mortgages, though the real estate is constantly enhancing in value. The estimated receipts of the University for the year ending with June, 1874, is $32,695; estimated expenditures for the same period were $32,812, leaving only $200 to be raised from outside sources.

A statement is submitted also showing Gen. Howard's receipts from the University and his disbursements from his private funds for the University since his connection with it. He has received, including the $11,000 of back pay voted him, $17,589, and has expended on account of the University, in contributions to destitute students, loans, subscriptions, endowments, etc., $16,604.18. The latter statement is certified to be correct by two accountants, who have examined Gen. Howard's books and papers.

THE INDIAN TRUST FUND

accounts of Secretary Delano are been stated up to June 30.

Telegraphic Brevities.

D. W. Blackburn, a contractor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was yesterday presented by the citizens of Fort Madison, Iowa, with a handsome and costly gold badge.

At Sioux City, Ia., yesterday afternoon, James Wiggins, who murdered a man named Jackson, on the Fourth of July, was bound over in $5,000 to appear at the September term of Court.

There is considerable excitement in Indianapolis over the alleged confinement in a convent of a Catholic girl of this city, who proposed to embrace Protestantism, but the facts have not yet fully transpired.

McFadden, the Pike County defaulting Collector, plead guilty to the indictment for embezzlement, in the Pike County Circuit Court, two or three days ago, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

MURDERS.

Four Men Killed by a Desperado in Pioche, Nevada.

A Murderous Family Quarrel—Fratricide and Matricide.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—During a row at Pioche, this afternoon, a man named Harrington shot and mortally wounded Messrs. Lynch, O'Neal, Frank Schoenmaker, and Sullivan. The murderer was arrested, after a terrible resistance, by Sheriff Travis and his officers. The row grew out of a quarrel between Harrington throwing a dog belonging to Schoenmaker across the street, in the presence of the officers. Threats of forcible prevents the lynching of Harrington.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A dispatch from Winchester, Va., states that while a family named Little were at breakfast on Saturday, a feud broke out, when two sons commenced firing at four other sons and their mother, the firing being returned by the other sons. Oscar was wounded, captured, and sent to jail. Another son named Clinton was wounded, as was also the mother. Clinton died Saturday evening, and the mother will die.

Officer David O'Connor was fatally beaten on Sunday morning by members of a Tenth avenue gang, whom he had ordered away from Thirtieth street. Three arrests have been made, and the persons secured have been identified.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Anthony Sullivan has died from a fracture of the skull, caused, it is said, by John Shane, who has been arrested.

BOSTON, July 7.—William B. Lincoln

THE COURTS.

The Gilbert-Post Libel Trial Commenced.

The Wabash Avenue-Monroe Street Corner Arbitration Disposed Of.

The Lehmann-Seipp Partition Suit —The Property Partitioned.

Lorillard v. Republic Insurance Company—The Court Refuses to Order the Dividend Applied For.

Cloud on the Title to Part of Sec. 15, 39, 13—News from All the Courts.

The Gilbert-Post lottery trial was resumed, yesterday, before Judge Rogers. In the morning, the Hon. Leonard Swett, for the defence, moved for a continuance, on the ground that several witnesses were absent, and the case was accordingly continued to the afternoon, when a jury was sworn, and the case opened by Judge Van Buren, for plaintiff, addressing the jury, it being agreed that the short-hand notes of the evidence of the witnesses in question should be admitted. The counsel spoke at considerable length, repeating the charges so frequently made, to the reader. He urged the jury to interpret the language of the *Post* in speaking of Miss Gilbert, as malicious, and quoted largely from the *Post* in support of his view. He said that the head lines alone were a sufficient libel, and read them with stinging emphasis on the hard words. He then went into an elaborate search through the columns of the *Post* to show that the plaintiff was never let alone by the newspaper in question, but pursued for months afterwards, on every occasion in which, by any amount of ingenuity, her name could be brought in. He spoke of the value to a young lady of her good name, and the almost hopelessness of her trying to regain a standing once lost in the world; and of the necessity that existed of reckless journalism being curbed. If a journal slandered the fair fame of his own daughter, whose purity and beauty were as the apple of his eye, and if he failed to get justice at the hands of Almighty God, or the people, I would hunt down the slanderer, and shoot him like a dog. He charged the proprietors of the *Post* with false statements, speaking as they did, with 20,000 tongues at once, seeking to prostitute public opinion, garbling reports of the case, the Judge having to publish his own charge himself, to guard against the evil results of that report. He roundly charged the *Post* with deliberately lying. His client cared nothing about the money, but she was sworn to vindicate her character. With God's help and strength, he would fight her cause and bring her out of court justified. He promised that the case should develop new features. He read an extract from the *Post* as to the personal features of Miss Gilbert's illness that he considered was the most gross and blackguardly libel he had ever read; and other extracts, charging her with being a swindler, and said he would challenge them to prove that she was a swindler. He only asked for a verdict, and cared not for damages. There was always a willingness with the *Post* would do common justice, and acknowledge the plaintiff's purity of intention and action.

Hon. Leonard Swett followed on behalf of the defendants, in effect arguing that the *Post* never said one word, from first to last, about Miss Gilbert, but solely directed its attacks on the Thomas-Gilbert lottery scheme and the Midwaukee musical scheme. He read the remarks of the *Post* and showed that they were directed to the alleged iniquity of the schemes, and not to this lady. The concern advertised, when indicted, was found to be not worth enough to pay the costs of the indictment, although it was promised to pay $200,000 in prizes. The *Post* did as it ought to have done. It exposed the scheme as a swindle, and if anything in the world could be called a swindle. The law prescribed certain guarantees for the payment of such moneys, and these concerns did not comply with the law. Miss Gilbert was the President, but there was no organization, and she was simply named to that capacity. When the schemers had collected $100,000 of the $1,000,000 there was absolutely no safeguard against their going away with it. The thing besides was also misrepresented, and imposed on the noblest sympathies of the American people. In the principles of common sense, had not the newspapers the right, was it not their bounden duty, to expose these schemes? The *Post* had said that the Thomas Gilbert lottery scheme was next of swindling, and it was undoubtedly right, and if Miss Gilbert was among the company it was not the fault of the *Post*. He then was about to read authorities bearing on the case, when

Judge Van Buren objected to Mr. Swett reading the law to the jury. The Court could do that.

The Court allowed the counsel to proceed with the reading. When he had commenced, the Court would judge whether the counsel was confining his reading to the facts, or extending it to the law.

Judge Van Buren objected to any reading whatever.

The Court sustained the reading, on the ground only that he did not know what was to be read.

Mr. Swett desired to impress the Court with the fact that he intended merely to read facts which would shed a light on the case, and he did so until adjournment.

JOHNSON V. BROWN BROTHERS.

In the arbitration of Annie J. Johnson against Brown Brothers, in respect to the valuable property on Wabash avenue, at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, before whom before the first as the site of the Methodist Church has been had before the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, an award has just been made, giving Mrs. Johnson about $6,000. This is subject to the indebtedness of Mrs. Johnson, which is a lien upon the premises, and includes all those creditors of hers who, within proper time, shall prove their claims in the bankruptcy proceedings now pending against her in the District Court of the United States, wherein David M. Woodward is the petitioning creditor. This proceeding was commenced before the fire, and the papers have not since been restored, and it is understood that Mrs. Johnson has shed therein a denial of bankruptcy, and hence it may be that it will not be further prosecuted, unless said Woodward, or some other creditors who want their money, shall see fit to go on with it.

LORILLARD V. REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the matter of the claim of the Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company against the Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, the Court yesterday made the following Order: "This matter coming up on the petition of the said Carlisle Norwood, Receiver, for an order upon the Assignee in bankruptcy of the Republic Insurance Company, to pay over to said Receiver 50 per cent of the claim allowed in his favor against the estate of said bankrupt, in addition to the evidence (?) of 25 per cent in the balance, and the said Assignee having appeared, and waiving any rule to show cause in the premises, and having objected upon the face of the petition to such order, and the Court having read and considered said petition, finds that the said receiver is not entitled to such order by reason of anything in said petition contained and alleged, and therefore denies such application, and orders said petition to be dismissed."

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Provisional Assignee of the estate of John J. Smith, of Peoria, has reported to the Court the estimated value of the estate, namely: $3,918.48, and on his representations the Court orders him to offer the entire stock at not less than $2,000, if bought before the 15th inst., and if no purchaser presents himself by that date, then to get rid of it by public auction, on the 16th July, the creditors to be notified by circular, in addition to the usual publication.

Whitemore Brothers, of New York, petition for the adjudication of Peter B. Wright, claiming on account for goods sold, and alleging that he has suffered C. A. Jones to recover judgment against him, and to proceed to execution on his entire stock, said Wright being insolvent at the time, and said Jones knowing that fact.

The Assignee of Cyrus B. Durfee was on petition allowed $300 for his services; and his report of the sale of the entire real estate, for $47.50, subject to various incumbrances, was approved.

On the 31st of May last Mabie, Murray & Morgan filed a petition in bankruptcy against J. H. Small, of New Bedford, Bureau County, and yesterday the usual rule to show cause, and warrant of seizure, were issued. The delay was due to the evidence of indebtedness not being sooner forthcoming. It is charged that debtor is indebted to the petitioners on two notes, of $320.52 and $320.52, and that he has mortgaged his farm to William Robinson, of Dover, Bureau County, for $1,400, with intent to defeat his creditors.

On petition of the Assignee of the estate of Moses Weaver, an order was made directing him to sell the bankrupt's stock of agricultural implements, etc., at retail, by private sale.

R. E. Jenkins has been appointed Assignee of the estate of Phillips & Emmprecht, with power to take possession of goods.

A warrant of arrest was issued for the body of William Cuthbert, bankrupt, under Sec. 26; bail, $1,500.

CLOUD ON TITLE.

Henry E. Picket yesterday filed a bill in chancery, making rather unusual allegations as to a cloud on his alleged title to the east half of the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, 39, 13. He represents that he is the owner of the land by warranty deed from James E. Tyler, who acquired title by warranty deed from Milton S. Patrick for a consideration of $30,000; and charges that another and fraudulent sale to another person has been recorded, which he prays the Court to remove.

KORN V. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The case of Louis Korn v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company was on trial, before Judge Tree, in the Criminal Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sues for damages for the the loss of two fingers of the left hand. He was a switchman in the employ of the Company, stationed at Freeport, and the declaration alleges that the accident was due to the employment of an incompetent engineer, who did not answer plaintiff's signal to slacken speed, when he was coupling cars, whereby a collision took place, and the injuries complained of were sustained.

THE HARRIS-DOUGLAS SUIT.

Susan W. Harris yesterday commenced suit against the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased, Daniel P. Rhodes, executor, and Robert Williams, husband of Adele, widow and devisee of deceased, in assumpsit, $25,000 damages, as per stipulation filed in the Superior Court, as appears from the declaration filed in the bill in chancery by the heirs of the estate against Harris, to set aside a judgment against the estate.

ATTACHMENT OF A DEBTOR.

H. H. Anderson yesterday procured a writ of attachment in the Circuit Court against James M. Ward, affirming that he is concealing himself so as to avoid service, and removing his property out of this State. Plaintiff sues upon a promissory note dated May 6, 1872, for $1,500, payable to Mrs. Amelia L. Pickering, and by Mrs. Pickering to the plaintiff.

BILL TO SET ASIDE A JUDGMENT.

D. K. Bryant yesterday filed a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court against E. C. Richards, praying that a judgment obtained against him by the latter be set aside. The suit was for conversion by Assignee, with malicious motives. Complainant charges the allegations of the defendant are false, and enters into a long explanation, summing up by showing that, as he cannot have relief in any other court, he appeals to equity.

A $50,000 PATENT INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

Paul Rothbarth, by Nissen & Barnum, his attorneys, yesterday commenced suit against the firm of Hoffman & Heber, which includes a leading artificial stone which plaintiffs declare to be an infringement of the patent of Edward Westermayer, who transferred his rights to the Chicago Composition Granite Company, whose Assignee in Bankruptcy sold them to this plaintiff.

THE LEHMANN ESTATE.

Yesterday, the long-expected reports of the Commissioners to partition the property of the heirs of the Lehmann Estate began their hearing before Judge Gary in room —, and the Master reported sales of property in accordance with order of account, amounting to $313,000.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Zenas H. Sherwin yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against Augustus French, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

Thomas Thirsk yesterday commenced suit, in mechanic's lien, against the property of Silas Bennett, of Forest Hill, Hyde Park.

On motion of complainant in cross bill (Harris v. Douglas), before Judge Gary, yesterday, the Court ruled defendants to demur by the 21st inst., and answer by the 1st September.

By agreement, in the celebrated case of Blake against Blake, for divorce, the time to file bill of exceptions was extended another ten days.

Nathan E. Platt, Edwin Thorn, and Isaac N. Maynard yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against L. S. Scribner, for the restoration of a judgment of $442.41.

Elbert K. and Emily Light yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against William Rose in ejectment, $1,000.

Cyrus M. White yesterday commenced suit, in replevin, in the Superior Court, $400 damages, against J. J. Myer and John W. Laimbeer. The replevined goods consist of furniture, manufactured and unmanufactured.

Nancy J. Willis yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court, for use of David J. Lake, v. James Walsh and Thomas Hutchinson, in assumpsit, $10,000 damages.

Sarah Maloney, by Thomas, her husband, yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, $10,000 damages, in case, against Henry Steinhaus.

A batch of twelve suits against Lagnard & Shaul were appealed by defendants from Justice Yant Wood to the Circuit Court yesterday.

John Wilson yesterday commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, against Rodney M. Whipple, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, against John B. Mayo, assumpsit, $1,500 damages.

Judge Porter will commence calling the calendar in the Criminal Court this morning, a petit jury having been obtained.

The Criminal Court grand jury was impaneled yesterday morning, and A. D. Titsworth appointed foreman.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Paul Rothbarth v. Hoffman & Heber; trespass on the case, $50,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,652—Appeal, 7,689—H. H. Anderson v. James M. Ward; attachment, $1,200. 7,654—John and James Turner v. George Wagner; dockested. 7,681—P. Lichtenstadt v. H. F. Murry; assumpsit, $200. 7,653—Charles B. Jackson v. Elizabeth and John A. Bisgel; replevin, appeal dismissed. 7,655—Horace v. John M. Kennedy; assumpsit suit. 7,654-5—Appeals. 7,656—John Wilson v. Rodney M. Whipple; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,657—Gorham Manufacturing Company v. John B. Mayo; assumpsit, $1,500. 7,658—D. K. Bryant v. E. C. Richards; both to set aside judgment. 7,659, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65—Appeals. 7,666—James McKinley and James M. Gilchrist v. C. C. Pierce; assumpsit, $500. 7,667—Solomon Smith v. John Norton; judgment. 7,668, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73—Appeals. 7,674—Sarah Maloney v. Thomas Maloney v. Henry Steinhaus; case, $10,000. 7,675—Appeal. (Burnt record.) 7,676—D. K. Bryant v. E. C. Richards; to set aside judgment. 7,677—Cynthia S. Bissel v. same. 678—Douglas S. Taylor v. William N. Hood et al; same.

THE SUPERIOR COURT: 44,076—Patrick V. Mary Harvey; divorce on the ground of desertion. 44,077—Isaac S. Harris, John Meyer (?) Lemuel L. Scott, Isaac S. Collins, George E. Bryant, and Charles W. Merriam, partners, v. William and Horace Bridges; assumpsit, $61. 44,078—Same v. William and George Bridges; assumpsit, $74. 44,079—Albert S. and Emily Light v. William Rose; ejectment, $1,000. 44,081—Cyrus M. White v. J. J. Myer and John W. Laimbeer; replevin for replevin. 44,082—Susan W. Harris v. Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, and devisees of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased, Adele Williams, devisee of Stephen A. Douglas, and Daniel S. Rhodes, executor, and Robert Williams; assumpsit, $25,000. 44,076—N. E. Platt et al. v. L. S. Scribner; petition to supply record. 44,077—N. E. Platt et al. v. Charles H. George; assumpsit. 44,078—Thomas Thirsk v. Silas Bennett and petition for mechanic's lien on buildings in Forest Hill, Hyde Park. 44,079—Zenas S. Sherwin v. Augustus French; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,080—Henry E. Pickel v. Eleanor G. Freeman; bill to remove cloud from title to the west ½ of the n e qr Sec 15, 39, 13. 44,081—Martha v. George Forbes; divorce. 44,082—Nancy J. Wills, for use of David J. Lake, v. James Walsh and Thomas Hutchinson; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,083—Appeal.

EVANSTON PERSONALS.

Prof. Oliver Marcy, LL.D., will start on his contemplated trip to Lake Superior this evening. He will be accompanied by a party of students, and scientific investigations will be made.

George Kerr, Esq., a member of the Toronto bar, has been visiting his friends in this place. He left last night for his Canadian home.

John Clough, Esq., an old resident of this place, who has been for several years engaged in business at Denver, Col., is now visiting his old friends.

The Evanston Trustees met on Saturday night last and accepted the resignation of William Blanchard as Fire Marshal, and appointed Joseph Humphreys in his stead.

The musical soiree of the Eclectic Reading Society of Evanston, passed off very pleasantly at the residence of Charles Comstock, Esq., last night.

H. P. Sherwood, who for several years past has been General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has resigned the position. He is succeeded by W. H. Stennett.

THE WISCONSIN STORM.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Disaster on Green Lake.

Destruction of Property in Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan Counties.

The Disaster at Green Lake.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DARLFORD, Wis., July 4, 1873.

Our quiet little village was to-day the scene of a disaster that quickly turned the rejoicings of the morning into mourning, and filled many households with the deepest grief.

Darlford is the shire town of Green Lake County, and that village is located at the northern extremity of the

BEAUTIFUL SHEET OF WATER

from which the county derives its name. Among the arrangements for the celebration of the nation's birthday was a picnic on the eastern shore of the lake, projected by a temperance society in the town of Ripon, 6 miles distant.

The morning opened cloudy, with the appearance of rain, which it was hoped would be dissipated as the day advanced, and the streets soon wore an aspect of gayety,—the rural population turning out in holiday-attire, and all looking forward to a happy day across the lake, at Cullen's Point. The little steamer made hourly trips, and the sail-boats and other small craft dotted the water at various points. Many uneventful trips were made, and numbers transferred to the picnic grounds.

The clouds continued to thicken, however, attended with the peculiar, close atmosphere that frequently portends a severe blow; when suddenly, at about 10 o'clock,

THE STORM BROKE WITH GREAT FURY

upon the lake. The wind blew a gale, twisting limbs from strong oaks, and the rain came in blinding torrents, rendering it impossible to see objects 20 feet distant.

E. B. Pierce's sail-boat, containing twenty persons, was at this time nearly a mile from shore. It was running very smoothly when the squall struck it, with only the main-sail set, and the ill-fated passengers had no apprehensions of danger until they suddenly, without warning, found themselves

STRUGGLING IN THE WATER.

The boat rolled clear over, making almost a complete circuit, and resting on one edge, while its late occupants clung to its sides and rigging for such support as they could obtain, until rescued by the steamer. Six of those who were thus precipitated into the water were

NEVER SEEN AGAIN.

They were as follows: Mrs. Carman, wife of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, a lady much beloved in this community, and her sister, Mrs. Russell, of Princeton, who was here on a visit, having a daughter 10 years of age with her, who was also drowned; Mrs. George Harding; little Mantie Allen, the eldest child of the Methodist minister; and good Jenny Olin, aged 14, the daughter of one of our most respectable citizens, the Rev. L. D. Olin. She was a great favorite in the village, and will be sadly missed.

Mr. Pierce purchased his boat—the "H. B. Harshaw"—in Oshkosh, a short time ago, and placed her upon this lake within the past month.

Poor Pierce did all in his power to rescue his passengers, and would willingly give up his own life would it avail to call back the dead.

THE OTHER VICTIMS

of this disaster, so far as known, are Mr. Blozan, wife, and child, and Mrs. John Baird. These persons were in another sailboat,—the "Ripon Girl,"—owned by a gentleman in Ripon, and managed by Norman Warner. They saw the rain approaching, and deserted the sail-boat for a row-boat in order to go ashore; but the wind, rising soon after, swamped their frail craft. Had they remained in the sail-boat, they might yet be among the living, as it reached land in safety.

IT IS FEARED

that other persons may have been lost, as several small boats have drifted ashore without any occupants. None of the bodies have yet been found. A general search will be made for them to-morrow, but as the shore is shoreless, and the lake is very deep in some places, and it is feared some of the bodies will never be recovered. X.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, July 5.

One boat, containing two women and a child, was swamped near the shore. They had presence of mind enough to catch hold of the boat, and were saved by being driven to the shore.

A Mr. Sherman, who travels for a Milwaukee house, was managing the one in which there were sixteen persons. When the storm struck them, there was a perfect panic. Sherman caught up an ax, and told his companions that, if they did not sit down and keep quiet, he would brain them. This threat had the effect to quiet the crowd. He then cut the mast and steered to shore, and the whole boat-load were saved. But for his presence of mind all would have been lost.

Mrs. Wheeler, a lady who resides in the First Ward of this city, was at the lake, near Oullings' Springs. She says she saw many boats upset, and is confident that the losses will be much larger than at first reported. She saw bonnets, shawls, switches, and numerous other articles washed to the shore.

The Storm in Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan Counties.

From the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, July 5.

The indications of a storm yesterday were not particularly noticeable until nearly 10 o'clock. Then, with a startling suddenness, heavy black clouds gathered in the west, south, and north. It soon became almost as dark as night,—so dark that one could not see to read in a car or room. The roar of the coming storm was simply deafening. The falling trees, flying fences, branches, and the tumbling grain, before the storm reached one, constituted a scene that was well calculated to startle the strongest nerves. The terrible roaring could have been heard for miles. Nothing like it was ever before heard in this part of the country. The rain did not seem like any other storm that we ever beheld. It was more like water rushing over a precipice. It came in great sheets, and, when near the earth, the wind caught them, and spread them in wild, maddened confusion.

Up to this time we have only heard of the storm's ravages from Green Lake and Dartford, in Green Lake County. It took in the whole lake, and reached in both directions—north and south—several miles. It took in the whole of Fond du Lac County, being over 25 miles, but was much severer in some places than others. The greatest force of the storm seemed to be on a strip of country reaching from Green Lake to 10 miles east of Fond du Lac, and ranged from 4 to 10 miles in width.

The destruction along the track of the severest portion of the storm is very great. Houses and barns, in large numbers, were injured. We run a risk in saying that not less than 250 barns were blown or less injured in the western part of the county. Many of these were blown down, shivared to splinters, and spread broadcast over the country. From others the roofs only were taken away. Some of these were carried 400 or 500 feet; not a few of them struck other buildings, doing serious damage. Miles upon miles of fence were blown down. Thousands of trees between here and Ripon were uprooted, and as many more were broken off, some about the middle, and others near the branches or the roots. In some groves nearly all the trees were blown down. A large proportion of the farm-houses west of us were surrounded by shade-trees. The tornado blew on, or tore up by the roots, many of these trees, and, in many instances, threw them upon the dwellings. By this means many dwellings were injured, some slightly, some seriously.

The grain was whipped to the ground as though a heavy roller had passed over it. To-day the wheat, rye, oats, corn, and all other grain look as though recovery was very doubtful, yet it may be too early to give a safe opinion.

The towns of Rosendale, Ripon, a part of Eldorado, Springvale, a part of Metomen, Taycantine, part of Oakfield, and part of the town of Fond du Lac, in the western and southwestern part of this county, suffered severely in damage to barns, dwellings, fences, grain, and forests. We cannot pretend to give individual losses, at this time, for the number is too great.

THE CITY.

The terrible storm struck the city about 20 minutes past 20, and with great fury. There is not a street in the city without its blown-down trees, and late June 2,000 trees were blown down within the city limits.

The Hope Mission Church, on Hickory street, owned by the Presbyterians, was about the first structure injured. It is quite a large building, and did not stand far from the ground. Half of the roof was blown off and carried some distance. The building was thrown from its foundation and carried about 15 feet, one corner of it resting on the fence.

Mr. J. Williams' new house, on the corner of Hickory and West Division streets, was blown from its foundation, and damaged to a considerable extent. The chimneys were blown off, and flying pieces from the trees or elsewhere made large holes in the roof. Williams' loss will reach $500.

A dwelling on Butler street, belonging to F. Fritz and occupied by R. M. Marshall, was lifted from its foundation, moved about 5 feet, and left in a partly tipped over condition.

Many other buildings in the extreme western part of the city were moved, and a few barns and smaller structures were blown down and shattered to pieces. Considerable damage was done to W. C. Green's premises. His garden, one of the finest about the city, was badly used, and some of his buildings badly injured.

E. F. Moore's two buildings on West Division street—the first on the left hand side beyond the bridge—were torn from their foundations and set down in the mud and filthy water. The furniture, dishes, etc., were badly smashed.

The next to feel the fury of the destructive element was the Millers' Elevator.

Nearly all the roof was taken off, giving the pouring rain a chance to reach the wheat. Boards, scantling, sheeting, and timbers flew in mad confusion, some striking and tearing down trees, lumber-piles, and fences. One large piece of the roof struck Frey Brothers' Elevator, doing considerable damage, but not making any holes in it large enough to let in a sufficient amount of water to damage the grain, of which there was a considerable quantity. The damage to the stillers' Elevator will not fall short of $1,000, and it may be more. Just how seriously the grain is damaged is not yet known. The La Belle Wagon Works were next struck. The tin roofing was loosened and torn off in an instant, and with it a considerable portion of the boards, scantling, and other timbers. One large piece of the tin and the piece of roofing torn out, were carried a distance of 300 feet, and landed on John Bonnett's Belle Wagon Works next struck. The tin roof of Bonnett's building was loosened in and the goods considerably damaged by the rain. The damage to this building can be repaired at an expense of $200. The smoke-stack at the La Belle Works was thrown down, and that and considerable shake of the roofing, and other damage done. The Excelsior Mower, near the bridge. The damage to these works is quite serious, aside from the loss of the roofing.

The new post-office building, corner of Forest and Macy streets, was not overlooked. The walls were 10 or 12 feet high. The tornado shivered the west end of the south wall, and scattered the brick in the basement at the south.

A part of the tin roofing on the Pettit House was torn up. The water ran through, and covered the boarders from their rooms. Some of the large panes of glass were broken.

Amory Block was not passed in silence. Two of the high pipes were blown down, carrying with them the net of wire-work which had held them. The tin roofing was started, and a considerable piece of it was rolled up.

The gable end of the building in which Mr. Hitchcock has his music store and Mr. Husting his jewelry store was blown out and thrown into the street.

Hundreds of signs were blown down or broken, and thousands of lights of glass were broken. We cannot pretend, at this time, to enumerate the buildings thus injured.

The back part of the building occupied by Mr. Sutton, on Main near Eighth, was torn to pieces.

Hundreds of chimneys, all over the city, were damaged more or less. Many were blown from the houses.

The dwelling of Robert Monroe, on Boardman street, in the Third Ward, was thrown from its foundation. The family left it immediately, and soon after the building caught fire and was destroyed.

A large number of the small dwellings and barns in the western portions of the Fourth and Fifth Wards were moved from their foundations, and not a few of them are seriously shattered.

There is not a garden in the city that has not received much damage. Some of the best are entirely ruined.

Baentzel's flower-garden and hot-beds, in the southern part of the city, are torn all to pieces. The loss is serious.

When Abraham Van Ingraham's residence, on a remarkable extent. Most of the trees in this grove are very large. Not less than one-third or them are torn up by the roots or broken off. Scores of the largest trees, some of them a foot and a half in diameter, are twisted and turned into shreds. We doubt if there is a dozen trees in the large grove that escaped injury.

Many of the large trees about the colored M. E. Church, on Hennepin street, are down. Carpenter's Grove fared no better.

More than half the smoke-stacks in the city were blown down.

The Stock-Growers' Association have met with a serious loss. The fences about their grounds are fast, the speakers' stand is blown over, and many of the sheds are down.

THE STORM IN FOND DU LAC.

The southeastern part of this town was terribly scourged. Besides leveling thousands of acres of crops and many miles of fence, many valuable barns were blown down, and scores of residences more or less injured. All kinds of grain are down.

THE STORM IN OTHER TOWNS.

The destruction in this town was not as great as in the town of Fond du Lac, yet it was terrible.

OAKFIELD.

The storm did much damage to crops in this town, but did not blow down or unroof many buildings.

EDEN, ASHFORD, AND AUBURN.

Not very full reports have been received from these towns, but enough to know that they have to believe that much harm has been done. A rumor comes to the effect that several buildings were destroyed in the village of New Cassel. There is but one report concerning the crops; that is, that they are badly damaged in all the towns east of us.

EMPIRE.

Like Fond du Lac, the Town of Empire suffered severely. Many barns and stables were torn down, and stacks were uncovered. Frederick Phelps & Co., of the Cold Spring Farm, had a large barn nearly completed, at a cost of $2,000. When the storm came up, seven or eight persons were in it. When the bars commenced dipping they ran for their lives, and succeeded in getting out just as it went over. Some of the pieces of this barn were blown a quarter of a mile. We hear that two school-houses were blown down in that town. We also learn that some stock was killed.

MARSHFIELD, OSCEOLA, AND FOREST.

Many of the extensive forests in these towns have received a sudden thinning out. Several dwellings in Marshfield were moved from their foundations and narroofed, as were many of the barns.

LATER AND RETURN.

This little lake, one of the prettiest in the West, was never more thoroughly shook up. Eighteen or twenty persons rushed for the boat-house when it commenced raining. They had been there but a short time when the wind lifted the structure and removed it, leaving the people in the driving storm. One lady, a Miss Townsend, was injured, but not dangerously. As far as we can learn, Miss Townsend is the only person injured by the terrible tornado, in this county, but presume we shall hear of others.

EXCITEMENT.

There was intense excitement in the city immediately after the storm. The steamer Milwaukee, freighted with 300 people, had left only two hours before. Everybody felt certain that the boat had gone down, and that all those precious lives had gone with it. There was general rejoicing when word came that the boat had entered the river just as the storm came up. Had she been out on the lake a few miles, it would have been next to impossible to escape.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Mr. J. D. Watt, who was in Sheboygan County on the Fourth, sends us the following concerning the effects of the storm there:

A terrible storm swept over Elkhart Lake about 10:30, leveling hundreds of trees and doing considerable damage to buildings. Nearly all the trees upon Mark Harrison's place are down; the lightning struck his house but did not do much damage. Mr. Davidson's barn and outhouses also a barn and bath-house of Mr. Stewart, were blown down. Mr. Taylor's building were damaged to a considerable extent. The storm which passed over Glenbeulah was the most severe one ever known in the district. Mr. Holmes' furniture store was completely riddled. The round-house was damaged some. The fences and trees are mostly down. One house was unroofed, but no one injured.

During the tornado several barns at Hall's Crossing were blown down.

At Sheboygan Falls considerable damage was done to buildings, fences, trees, etc.

The damage done in the City of Sheboygan was greater than at any other point in the county.

Bathing Costumes at Long Branch.

Correspondence of the New York Graphic.

Bathing is fine now, and the ladies are beginning to go in force. The exclusives, who come down without their own outfits and their own maids to carry them down to the bathing-houses, have hardly yet made their appearance; but there are a few young ladies whose style is indicative of the mode, and who adopt what is known as the "Nellie Grant" bathing suit exclusively.

This consists of a Garibaldi waist, with sailor collar, a short skirt attached to the waist by a belt and trousers. Hempen shoes, and a chip hat tied down with a broad band of ribbon, complete the outfit. Ash gray, bound with scarlet, and blue with white are the favorite combinations.

Ladies who hire their bathing suits have an advantage at this early season; they can choose their dresses, and sometimes succeed in getting quite presentable ones. The newest are made of striped bed-ticking, which is not only dreadful to look at, but very harsh and unpleasant to wear.

THE FARMERS' FOURTH.

At Yorkville, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Kendall Co., Ill., July 5, 1873.

Rain! rain! and as terrible a thunder-storm as is ever witnessed, were the rawalls which ushered in the Fourth of July at Yorkville. The Committee of Arrangements (who were readily identified by their lugubrious countenances) had made ample arrangements for 10,000 people, and no doubt that number would have been in attendance had not the rain prevented. As it was, about 1,000 proceeded to the grove, and "celebrated" by pulling themselves to soak; "celebrated" by dodging from shelter to shelter; some "celebrated" by cursing the rain, and deadly all "celebrated" by skedaddling to the Court-House, which served as protection against another fearful storm. You can well imagine that "celebrating" under such circumstances was anything but romantic, or even pleasant. The Court-House was densely packed. A number of short speeches were made by Farmers, speeches that were characterized by hard sense and sharp and telling points; speeches that were stripped of all highfalutin verbiage. I will not attempt to give even a synopsis of them; no two of them were alike, except that all were united in opposition to railroad monopolies and extortion. Other monopolies were adverted to. Free-Trade was slightly touched on, and Protection as well; but except upon the central idea of railroad-extortion, the speakers, like shot-guns, were disposed to scatter. One feature of the day was the reading of an original poem prepared for the occasion (a copy of which I send you); also, the reading of the Farmers' Declaration of Independence. The day was enlivened by the firing of cannon, the lively music from our splendid cornet band. Take it all in all, our celebration was by no means a failure. The speeches imparted a wonderful stimulus to the vertebral column of many who hitherto have regarded the Farmers' movement as spasmodic. The Farmers' cause in this county is progressing rapidly, if it be that it has not arrived at a state where further progress is impossible.

L. G. B.

THE POET.

An honest, healthy, sun-browned man comes slowly
homeward
Tired, he halts before his cottage, 'neath the sweeping shade to rest;
Bonnie curls, o'ershadowed by a striped hat, and shown a fast
receding forehead filled but bright,
And fans it with a neat, [illegible]

A squad of noisy little Hessians, trooping down the
Are [illegible]
For [illegible] two days have watched the sun, as sinking
in the west,
It brought this hour for birth, and strife for whom
should first be drawn.
Unto the [illegible]
Clare lies at each and all are to his shaggy bosom
pressed;
The baby-sons and baby-mouths are pleading for his
[illegible]
The sweetest and the best.
They care not "Papa's" face is rough, his old clothes
falling fast;
Flecked with [illegible] out of fatigue, but brings the purpling
[illegible]
And white hairs to his rivet locks, and wrinkles—oh,
so fast!
Good reasons, he thinks, to show.
They know not that [illegible] too much toil makes "Man-
hood's" darker hours;
That there are only [illegible] where the roses need no
[illegible]
That toil will end for her but when it takes her from
the sight;
Better that should not know.
They know not of the matchless love that gave their
[illegible]
They know not of the love that lots that they may
live and grow;
They know not of the grinding of "hard times," and
[illegible] striving;
But Farmer knows.
Only wish toil for love, for babes, for home for life,
for [illegible]
Only such tender pleadings urge him on from day to
day;
Only fresh courtesies, willing, saddening toil can
bring relief, terror, dread!—
The "wolf" away.
And with this dismal spectre, gaunt, stares at him
day by day,
Behold you swelling, strutting Millionaire, how fat
he grows
On the Farmers' toils, and fruits, and blood!
Oh, 'tis not right.
But 'tis the truth, God knows!
Oh, Money-Kings! oh, Railroad-Kings! I pray, reduce
your freights,
Oh, Ceres, fair! if thou dost rule o'er Farmers' fates
to-day,
Shed out your gold when corn is sold at decent Christ-
mas-tide;
Ever so much, I pray.
This season last, Relief will come! Twill come
because it must!
One cannot grind his brother's throat beneath his
heel of power,
With terror's rod the tyrant cannot rule—if God is
just.
But just one little hour.
God only knows when tyranny's throne may tumble on
its base;
He only knows the fate that rules our lives from
day to day;
"Prayer moves the hand that moves the world," some
country's people say.
And we can always pray.

At Centralia, Ill.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Marion Co., Ill., July 4, 1873.

This has been a day that will long be remembered for the unmixed enjoyment it has afforded. The last two weeks of hard work in the harvest field made the relaxation of to-day a real boon to many farmers. The day, though rather warm, was clear and beautiful. Everything seemed to foretell success. Early in the morning the roads in every direction were lined with farm wagons, loaded with the farmer, his wife and family, with plenty of the good things of this life stowed away in baskets or boxes, wherewith to "comfort the inner man" during the day; while the "big" boys and girls could be seen in buggies on horseback, in large numbers, coming from every direction. Before 10 o'clock there were more than 5,000 people on the grounds.

The celebration was held on the beautiful grounds of the Union Fair Association, and it was a cheering sight to behold the large Amphitheatre filled to its utmost capacity, mainly with ladies.

Deep in the day, a large and splendid procession, with Judge Joe Cummings as Chief Marshal, and led by the Sandoval Brass Band. After marching through the principal streets of our little city, the procession moved to the Fair Grounds, where it made a fine display. The procession was well ornamented with flags, banners, and emblems, with various devices, representing the different objects of the great Farmers' Movement. After the procession came the dinner. And such a dinner as it would do a city-cramped soul good to both see and eat.

This ended, another rally to the grand stand in the Amphitheatre was sounded, and an hour was spent in reading toasts, and in voluntary responses by the farmers. This proved a pleasant and profitable retention. The speeches were short and to the point.

After the exercises at the grand stand, the boys had a good time exercising their colts on the trotting-track. Late in the afternoon the large crowd began to disperse to their homes, well-pleased with themselves and all men. H.

At Little Prairie, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WALNUT HILL, Marion Co., Ill., July 5, 1873.

We had a glorious, old-fashioned time yesterday at Little Prairie, in this county. Speeches were made by the Hon. S. L. Bryan, Capt. James Creed, the Rev. Mr. Leeper, Josiah Fyke, and Richard Breese. The Iuka Band was in attendance. Full 2,000 people were present.

WALNUT HILL.

Interesting Question About a Picture.

A suit has been instituted in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, London, by Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of establishing his right to a picture painted by Sir Edwin Landseer. By reason of parental authority, Sir Edwin does not retain his own studio. There was also a party of 100 of them encamped on the Platte, near Bennett's ranch. They are undoubtedly on the war-path, as they were in full war paint.

From the Denver News, July 3.

The press dispatch received at this office at 10 o'clock last night is as follows, being dated at Rawlins, Wyoming:

The best information which can be obtained in relation to the recent Indian difficulty at Rawlins, disproves the fact that a dozen redskins were there, but went out and attacked a gang of Utes, without any cause or provocation, and killed six or seven, and wounded as many more, and captured several of their horses and other property. The Utes had committed depredations, and had been perfectly peaceable. It is believed here here been a cold-blooded, unmanly outrage by the whites, for which they should be promptly punished, and the Indians satisfactorily compensated by the Government and authorities.

SUICIDE.

Startling Act of Self-Destruction by a Young, Beautiful, and Aristocratic Wife and Mother Rendered Insane by a Brutal Husband's Cruel Conduct.

From the Hillsborough, N. C. Daily, in Correspondence of the New York Herald.

One of the saddest and most startling cases of female suicide, caused by remorse, that ever occurred in Orange County took place on Sunday morning last, not more than four miles from this ancient town, the county seat.

At this point lived Mrs. Maria Murray, an accom

THE COUNCIL.

Failure of the Mayor's Effort to Cut Down the Appropriation Bill.

The Council Hold that They Cannot Amend the Ordinance.

Dr. Ben Miller Nominated to Succeed Dr. Rauch as Sanitary Superintendent.

The Vacancies in the Board of Education Filled.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McGrath in the chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Reed, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Mason, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Main, Longacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman.

THE VETO.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year from April 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874, and each of the items thereof, which has been presented to me for my approval. I have followed the action of the Council on each item as closely as possible, as well as that of the Finance Committee, while they were considering the estimates of the Comptroller for the several departments, and I approve of said ordinance, except as to the following items contained in the bill or ordinance passed by the Common Council, against all of which items of appropriation I feel constrained to disapprove, and against them enter my veto, and for the reasons given, viz.: The first item to which I object is, the appropriation of $33,-000.00 for a bridge at Fourteenth street. The item of appropriation does not extend to the river on either side thereof; on the west side it reaches no farther than Lumber street, distant 240 feet from the river, and on the east side it terminates at Clark street, 300 feet from the river. Between this point and the river no lawfully taken to build a bridge at Fourteenth street, legal proceedings must be commenced and completed for the extension of Fourteenth street, on both sides of the river, by condemnation of the intervening property. How much damages might be awarded cannot be safely estimated, but whether the same be large or small, the city has no legal right to begin building a bridge at that point until the street is extended to the water's edge and the rights of way obtained. The condition annexed to the appropriation does not remove my objections, as there is no means of ascertaining whether or not that a dollar of the cost for land damages, viaducts or approaches will be voluntarily contributed. A similar condition was attached to the appropriation made for a bridge at Harrison street, which I vetoed, and my reasons on the part of interested property-holders, and the city is left to foot the whole bill for bridge, viaduct, approaches and land damages. I, therefore, for the proper course to pursue, if the Council think the public interest requires a bridge at Fourteenth street, is to pass an ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works to estimate for the cost of one then and next to the proposed bridge at Sixteenth street, and to direct the same on each side thereof, and also to fix the new dock line, which will be rendered necessary by the construction of a bridge at that point. The preliminary survey by the Board of Public Works, shows that the dock line must be cut back about forty-three feet, and extended about 600 feet above and below the proposed bridge, making a strip of 1,200 feet in length, and of a mean width of about thirty-three feet, which will be filled in, and the effect of which will be to widen the channel after the bridge obstruction is placed in it. The amount of damages for this strip I have no means of accurately ascertaining, but it would be considerable. When the proper authority of the General Assembly is given enough to levy a tax for the bridge, and proceed to erect it.

The next item which I disapprove of in the appropriation of $5,000 for an artesian well on Union Park, is superfluous, as the past year has shown, I regret to say, a steady decline in the flow of artesian wells in this city. The falling off seems to be in proportion to their multiplication; the more wells that are bored the less water flows from each well. It is useless to be expended this sum until after there has been at least another year's experience with the wells now made and projected. By that time it will be better known whether a supply of water can be depended upon from artesian wells for park purposes.

I also object to the item of $4,000 for a fountain in Union Park, for the reason that, without the artesian well to supply it with water, it must be idle most of the time, as the water now used for it is wasted, to the expense of private consumers, who complain of a scanty supply in warm weather.

The next item which I disapprove of is that increasing the salaries of 120 policemen from $1,000 to $1,200 each. The salary paid them for the first quarter of this fiscal year has been at the rate of $900 per annum. The proposed increase is retroactive, and dates back to the 1st of April last, to which I object. The appropriation of $108,000 over last year's salary and that of the year before, in my opinion, the state of the labor market does not justify it. There has been a copious decline in the cost and subsistence of nearly all commodities in the past year. Private individuals are not paying as much as $900 per annum for men whose duties require a great ability as that of policemen, and where the labor is altogether of a handier kind. I think it is not just to the tax-payers, who are largely composed of laboring men, to compel them to pay for the services of policemen more than they themselves can earn by the hours of hard and faithful work every day. The weight of municipal taxes for the ensuing year will be very heavy, and the per centum will exceed that ever before assessed in this city, and they will be paid with difficulty by thousands of our laboring population. The item of the salaries of sixty drivers from $600 to $699 I object to for similar reasons urged against an increase of the salaries of the policemen. I consider the past competition of the city sufficient under the present condition of the labor market. It is higher than common with few exceptions are paying for drivers. The labor of this class of employes is not scarce, bearing little or no comparison with that performed by thousands of other men, who receive from $600 to $700 for the same compensation.

I also disapprove of the addition to the fire force of fifteen watchmen, at a salary of $720 each. In my opinion their services can be dispensed with for the present. The number of watchmen on the pay-rolls of the Fire Department now, nor has there been any for the last year, and the Department has got along without any very well. The item in question is equivalent to the establishment of fifteen new offices, and to be a increased hereafter. It is said that they are needed to take care of the engine-houses during an alarm of fire, while the engines are out. In my opinion, a good spring-lock on the door will afford ample protection to the premises during the absence of the machine. It is urged that they could be made useful as janitors and engineers for the fire companies in the way of scrubbing and making fires and doing chores, but the members have abundant leisure to perform those services themselves, and should not ask the overburdened tax-payers to furnish them with servants, as it is the obvious duty of the city government to retrench every expense not absolutely necessary. I think the item in question does not fall under that head, and can therefore be dispensed with.

I also disapprove of the increase of the salary of the deputy clerk from $2,200 to $2,500, of the assistant clerk from $1,700 to $1,800, and of the second assistant from $1,400 to $1,500; and of the messenger from $1,200 to $1,300 per annum. My reasons are the same as in noting in the state of the employment market, which seems to justify it, and that the increase is retroactive, those officers having served three months for the smaller sums, and have indicated heretofore no dissatisfaction with their salaries. They served for the same compensation last year which the office of Irving was considerably higher than now. Since then there has been a material decline in the rates of wages paid by citizens, and an increase in the purchasing power of money, which to many is equivalent to what is now difficult to obtain. Another reason for disapproval is that the increase was not recommended to the Finance Committee by the City Clerk, and if granted now in this to create ill-feeling and dissatisfaction among the clerks in the other departments, whose salaries have not also been increased, and who believe themselves equally deserving of such small favors.

I also disapprove of the item of $200,000 for the extension of main water pipes. This large sum can be provided without making the present tax rate exceed the limit of 6,000,000. On the 9th of June, 1873, an order was passed by the Council authorizing the Board of Public Works to use $100,000 of the surplus revenue derived from water rents, which the Board is proceeding to do. The Board therefore is satisfied that $100,000 can safely be spared from the surplus revenue derived from water rents, whenever your honorable body deems it proper to make the order to that effect. The state of the water rent fund is as follows:

Amount on hand April 1, 1873	$330,000
Amount since received for rent	110,000
Total	$440,000
Disbursements referred by order of Council to pipe extensions	$100,000
To meet July interest on bonds	150,000
General operating expenses for six months	85,000
Total	$340,000
Balance on hand	$100,000

The Board estimate the net earnings of the water rents for the current year, after the payment of the interest and all expenses, at from $600,000 to $700,000. It will thus be seen that, with a tax of $200,000 and surplus revenue derived from water rents, of $600,000, there may be expended for the next year for water-pipe extension the large sum of $800,000. This sum I deem ample for the present necessities of the water service, and as much as can be prudently and judiciously expended; and that a direct property tax of $200,000 is the utmost that ought to be levied this year for water-pipe extension.

It must be borne in mind that the appropriation bill, after all the pruning that is possible, will still require a larger per centum of assessment than was ever before levied on our citizens. I admit that the necessities for an increased taxation are greater than ever before, partly resulting from losses by the great fire, and partly from the constitutional prohibition of further issues of bonds and increase of the city debt; but chiefly on account of the rapid growth of population and consequent spread of the city, bringing with them urgent demands for large additions to the school-houses and teachers; fire engines, houses and firemen; police stations and policemen; large extensions of water extensions, viaducts and bridges, street improvements, repairs and cleaning, river dredging, improvement of parks, public health matters, and other things too numerous to enumerate. But all these essential demands upon the public purse should admonish us not to add another to any item which can safely and prudently be omitted. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

ACTION ON THE VETO.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider the vote by which the vetoed items were passed, and it was agreed to.

The Corporation Counsel explained the provisions of the law under which the Mayor had vetoed the items mentioned, which, he believed, could be acted upon separately. It was also in the power of the Council to amend them, and send them again to the Mayor for his signature. As for the provision of the charter requiring all appropriations to be made prior to the 1st of July, he conceived it did not apply to the action of the Mayor. The veto of the Mayor served as an extension of the time. Any other construction might totally deprive the Mayor of any time in which to act on the Appropriation bill. The Council had acted on it prior to the 1st of July. Then the Mayor sent in a veto, and the Council, under another provision of the charter, could act on that veto.

A long discussion followed as to the course to be pursued in acting on the items—whether they should be voted on in a lump, as some wanted, hoping thereby that they would all be passed over the veto, or whether they should be taken up separately. The last named course was finally decided on.

The item for Fourteenth street bridge failed to pass over the veto—yeas, 20; nays, 14.

The appropriation of $5,000 for an artesian well and fountain in Union Park failed to pass—yeas, 3; nays, 31.

The appropriation of $109,000 for the pipemen was passed over the veto—yeas, 33; nays, 1—the Council having decided that it could not amend the item.

The appropriations for sixty drivers passed over the veto, and that for the sixteen watchmen failed to pass—yeas, 19; nays, 15. The appropriations for the various clerks in the City Clerk's office were also passed over the veto.

The appropriation of $400,000 for extending water mains was also passed over the veto—yeas, 34; nays, none.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor sent in the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

GENTLEMEN: The term of office for which Dr. John H. Rauch was appointed a member of the Board of Health has expired. This act appointed March 9, 1870, and in force July 1, 1873, makes it the duty of the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Common Council, to appoint the members of the said Board of Health. In pursuance thereof, I hereby appoint Benjamin Miller a member of said Board of Health for the term prescribed by law, and respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment. It is proper to state in this connection that Dr. Rauch has tendered a resignation, desiring to retire from the Board. Respectfully,

J. MEDILL, Mayor.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Mayor sent in another communication, nominating Messrs. Thomas Wilce, J. C. Richberg, William Vocke, Ingwell Olsen, and Edmund Jussen members of the Board of Education for the term of three years. The first two gentlemen are their own successors. The others take the places of A. E. Bishop, E. Prussing, and W. Hesing.

It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

TAXATION.

The Mayor also submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that, by the legislation of last winter, the offices of Assessors and of Commissioner of Taxes, under the city charter, cease to exist on the 1st of July, 1873. At the last session of the General Assembly an act was passed which is entitled "An act in regard to the assessment of property, and the levy and collection of taxes by incorporated cities in this State, and giving certain power to assess property and levy taxes in the manner therein provided. Under the provisions of this act there is to be one Assessor for the city, and as many Assistant Assessors as the Council may appoint, upon the nomination of the Mayor, and one Collector of city taxes. The taxes for the year 1873 must be assessed and collected under this act, and it is therefore necessary that an Assessor should be appointed at once, and that such legislation as is required by this law in accordance with the Council submit herewith two ordinances, prepared by the Corporation Counsel, providing for the appointment of Assistant Assessors, and defining their duties, etc., and one providing for the appointment of a City Collector and defining his duties. I request that immediate action be taken by the Council upon these ordinances, so that the making of the assessment may proceed at once and be completed within the time fixed by the ordinance. I hereby appoint William B. H. Gray Assessor of the City of Chicago, to hold his office until a City Assessor shall be elected and qualified in the manner provided by law. The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that it would be advisable that Mr. Van Hollen be reappointed to the office of City Collector for the balance of this term, and I hereby appoint George Van Hollen Collector in and for the city of Chicago, to hold his office until a City Collector for the city shall be elected and qualified in the manner provided by law. I respectfully solicit the concurrence of the Council in the above appointments. J. MEDILL, Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sidewalk on Plumb street, against the improvement of Walton place, for paving Pierce street, and for water on Winnemac street, near Tyler.

ORDINANCES.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report ordinances for building a six-foot sidewalk on the west side of Bobey, from Fourth to Sixteenth; and for opening Sheridan place to Grove street; to build sewers in Langdon street, near Cheyenne avenue, and on Church street, near Black Hawk.

An order directing the Board of Public Works to keep tugboats from obtaining water from the fire-plug at Washington street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

ARCHER AVENUE CARS.

Ald. Cullerton offered an ordinance requiring the South Side Street Railway to run Archer Avenue cars every twenty minutes between 9 and 11, and half-hourly after that.

The Council then adjourned.

A Very Singular Calculation.

The Stove, Iron, and Tin Plate Journal, of New York, publishes the following very singular calculation: "Fuller, Warren & Co., of Troy, have manufactured over 100,000 Stewart stoves. An ingenious statistician has made the following calculation respecting the quantity of food prepared in them, which is truly wonderful. Each stove has averaged over five years of use. As they have been chiefly used in large families, it is estimated that at least a barrel of flour per month has been required. This would be 6,000,000 barrels, a quantity that would cover, stood on end, three-fourths of the space now occupied with the barrels; it would fill 6,000 canal-boats, occupying a space of two miles on the canal; it would require 4,500 of two miles on the canal; it would require 4,500 buildings, three stories high, twenty feet front and fifty feet deep, or both sides of a street one mile in length, and Lexington avenue in addition, to contain it. In single file, these barrels would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific; or, if massed together in the highways, every street in New York below Chambers would be completely filled. Baking two loaves, every family, and every man, woman, and child in the world would need at least four meals. All this without calculating the meat that has been cooked, or the tons of vegetables and other food."

A News Dealer that Can See It.

W. Phillips, bookseller, stationer, and news-dealer, No. 132 Dearborn street, near the corner of Madison, requests us to say that his keys for sale at all times a supply of postage stamps and postal cards, and the accommodation of every one who may be pleased to ask for them, whether it be for one stamp or $20 worth. Mr. Phillips conducts his business on the principle that if you want the patronage of the people, you must be accommodating, and we know whereof we speak when we say that he is one of the most accommodating and enterprising news-dealers now in the trade. Give him a call.

Darwinian Remarks.

California doctors know all about the Darwinian theory. They had a meeting in San Francisco to discuss the subject the other day, and, according to the *Chronicle*, Dr. Hudson, of Oakland, made a few remarks, from which we select the following statement: "For instance, you take the cause on amorphism, and you will all notice that in a short time it becomes a perfect spermatoporn, and then you will see that the change to an integinous abanthaporgis is only a matter of time. [Faint applause.] Now take the class of malacostraca, or even the grapsoidea, and its development to a brachiopoda is as certain in its conclusion as the passage of a regular bryozoa into a full-grown and perfectly-formed cephalopods. [Loud applause.] Now, then, having once established this fact, the conclusion is by no means a hypothetical one that a chimfolden can in the same manner become an echinodermata. Can the most skeptical deny that this conclusion is a true one in every respect? [Enthusiastic applause.] Then why cannot an articulated animal, by a similar process of development, in time become a batrachian branchiata?"

THE RAILROADS.

How the Free Pass Reform Operates—How the New Law Affects Freights—The Halsted Street Viaduct.

The pass reform has been very successfully inaugurated. The several companies concerned in the agreement are abiding strictly by its terms. No exception is made, and the invariable refusals have already had the effect of so greatly reducing the number of applications that they are now comparatively inconsiderable. Since the last announcement the West Wisconsin Railway has come into the arrangement; and as the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company was one of the prime movers, it will hereafter be impossible for any one to procure a pass to St. Paul. The Eastern lines will doubtless join the movement on the 1st of January next. Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, has taken a step in that direction by issuing a circular to "Heads of Departments, M. C. R. R.," in which he says:

The several railways west, south, and north of Chicago, having abandoned the issue of free passes, you will please make no requests for pass privileges over these roads, for you have access to travel upon them, or to send others, on business of this Company, let the usual fares be paid, and charged in voucher as expenses.

It is quite likely that the other Eastern lines will issue similar instructions to their employes, in which event, the exchange of courtesies being entirely abandoned, the passenger receipts will either be considerably increased, or the mass of railroad men whose summer excursions have hitherto been taken at the expense of connecting roads, will content themselves with holiday runs over their own lines.

The Chicago & Alton Road has not yet signed the agreement, but it is fully expected it will do so before long. At present it is observing the terms of the agreement with one exception—it issues passes to live stock shippers. Mr. Elliott Anthony holds to his opinion that all passes except exchanges, ought to be canceled. This view he takes because the possession of passes over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other rival roads by Kansas shippers places the Alton Road at a disadvantage, whereas were every pass canceled, and none to be renewed, each company would stand upon an equality. His only recourse is to get even with his rival, in this respect, after which he will join the compact.

As we predicted, the companies party to the agreement have modified their action regarding clergymen's half-fare permits. They have agreed to allow the outstanding permits to run until expiration, but will not renew or issue any hereafter.

THE NEW LAW AND FREIGHTS.

During the month of June the railroads did an immense freight business, as shippers, not knowing what to expect under the new law, took advantage of the old rates. All the roads carried away immense quantities of lumber, the C. B. & Q., for instance, whose average was 200 cars of lumber a day, dispatched over 8,000 cars during the month, and there was a corresponding increase on other roads. The result is that business has been dull since the new law went into operation, and one road has hauled off five of its regular freight trains. It is yet too early for railroad men to form an opinion as the merits of the new law, or the effect it will have upon business. So far, they express themselves satisfied, and think it will work well enough so far as railroads are concerned.

HALSTED STREET VIADUCT.

The Mayor and the Chicago & Northwestern Company have agreed upon the terms of the construction of the Halsted street viaduct. The figures were given in THE TRIBUNE of Friday last. Upon that basis the agreement is now being drawn up by the Board of Works. As soon as executed, the contracts will be let, and the work commenced without delay. The iron superstructure will be 667 feet long. The total cost of the viaduct and approaches will be $109,-667.45, which will be divided between the Northwestern and Pennsylvania Companies.

THE CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

The Chicago Presbytery held its semi-annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, yesterday, Rev. C. L. Thompson in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved. Rev. Mr. Beers, of the Presbytery of Logansport, was invited to sit as a corresponding member. Rev. A. H. Dean, of the Presbytery of Albany, was received into membership with the Chicago Presbytery, and a call from the Central Church, Joliet, placed in his hands, which he accepted, and arrangements provided for his installation. A call from the Holland Church, Chicago, was placed in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Post, and he given until the meeting of the next Presbytery to consider whether he may accept. An independent society, known as the Church of the Pilgrims, the Rev. James Hamilton pastor, located on the West Side, was received into the Presbytery, and the Home Mission Committee, Prof. Blackburn, Chairman, instructed to look after its interests. Messrs. George Beasch and D. Fletcher were dismissed, the former to the Presbytery of Lehigh, the latter to Westchester Presbytery.

In the afternoon Charles A. Wood, who is under an appointment from the Home Missionary Board as a missionary to Mexico, was examined with a view to ordination. The examinations were sustained, and arrangements made for his ordination in the lecture-room of the Rev. Dr. Patterson's church next Wednesday evening. The Rev. C. L. Thompson will preside on the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Van Doren will charge the evangelist and the Rev. Dr. Patterson will make the ordination prayer. The announcement that had attended the General Assembly made the usual report of having done their duty before that body.

The Thirty-first Street Church was allowed the liberty to change their name to whatever they might desire.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian Church in Austin, on the first Monday in October, at 10:30 a. m.

PERSONAL.

J. K. Graves, Dubuque, is at the Gardner.

A. Neddesbut, St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Arthur Brent, Japan, is at the Sherman.

Gen. W. P. Weaks, New York, is at the Sherman.

Col. E. E. Bissett, Springfield, is at the Matteson.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, Carlinville, is at the West Side Briggs.

A. McCargar, Liverpool, England, is at the Commercial.

The Hon. J. F. Bingham, Lawrence, Mass., is at the Sherman.

H. A. Chase, of the Kirby House, Milwaukee, is at the Commercial.

Judge Thomas P. Tipton, Bloomington, is at the West Side Briggs.

Benjamin W. Putnam and Col. J. H. Ammon, Boston, are at the West Side Briggs.

P. S. Allen, General Manager of the Niles Paper Mills, Michigan, is at the Commercial.

Russel Sage, Jr., Superintendent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Commissioner Horne has returned from his fishing excursion at Oconomowoc. He says that on Saturday he caught a bass which was pronounced the largest that had ever been taken by the book from the waters of Pine Lake.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: P. C. Monfit and family, St. Louis; C. F. Butler, Ottawa; L. Ladin, Waukesha; J. V. Eustace, Dixon; B. Hall, Cairo; Alex Adams, New York; W. H. Benton, St. Louis.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: C. F. Thompson and family, Cleveland; H. Watters, Akron; Eben Plympton, Boston; John Butterfield, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. E. Wheeler, Colorado; E. B. E. Grant, St. Louis; S. H. Huber, Shelbyville.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: H. J. Furbur, New York; N. M. Jones and family, Memphis; J. C. Hamilton, Fort Wayne; A. H. Irwin, Cairo; Emil Sauer, New York; John W. Bunn, Springfield; J. L. Haines and wife, Philadelphia; John Fletcher and wife, England.

At the Gault House: Judge W. B. Hazlett, Pittsburgh; Hon. J. H. Day, New York; J. A. Hamilton, Fort Wayne; J. M. Egan, Galesburg; C. R. Richards, Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Barnes, Richmond, Va.; J. C. Cummings, Boston; William Bagaley, Pittsburgh; C. P. Wilson, St. Louis; Hon. A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard.

Mr. Tom Foley left this city for San Antonio, Texas, last evening, in answer to an urgent dispatch from James Cusick, better known as "Jimmy," who has been away for the benefit of his health for some months. It appears that he was taken suddenly ill in San Antonio, and is now likely to recover. This will be sad news to a large number of people in this city, who have known him since a boy.

Senator Alcorn, salary-grabber, will invest $10,000 in a narrow-gauge to connect his plantations in Coahoma with Memphis.

Senator Oliver P. Morton and party have gone to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Colfax has just paid $5,223 for a dwelling in South Bend, Indiana.

Dr. N. Edson Sheldon, of Glens Falls, N. Y., a Presidential Elector in 1864, died July 2.

Col. J. Madison Cutts will be married in Washington, next week, to Miss Mary E. Wheeler.

Sidney E. Morse, one of the editors and proprietors of the New York *Observer*, has severed his connection with that paper.

P. J. Nichols, Superintendent of the mountain division of the Union Pacific, is to take charge of the Omaha division.

A short time since a good many people were saying out, "Gen. O. O. Howard! Gen. O. O. Howard!" And now a good many more, after looking at the all-smelling fragments of his Freedmen's Bureau, are crying out still more loudly, "Oh, oh Gen. Howard! Oh, oh, Gen. Howard!"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

At St. Petersburg, the Princess Dagmar having said to the Shah, by way of civility, that his diamonds were exceedingly beautiful, he patted her on the shoulders, and, with an abrupt gallantry which I should have thought not quite of the Oriental pattern, replied, "Not nearly so beautiful as your neck!"—*New York Times' Letter.*

Col. James A. Evans, Superintendent of Construction for the California end of the Texas Pacific, who has been some days in this city, returned to San Diego this morning on the Orizaba, having closed a contract with L. E. White & Co. for 30,000 redwood ties, to be delivered at San Diego between now and the 1st of November. This looks like business.—*San Francisco Post.*

Several Oregon property-holders are a little anxious to know whether Senator John Hipple-Mitchell's divorce and name-changing performances will invalidate title given by him. They are afraid that, in case of his decease, Mrs. Hipple can claim dower rights upon any property he may have conveyed before she procured her divorce. People buying anything from a Congressman can't be too careful.

The Boston Mortgage Company, that the Legislature incorporated with $2,000,000 capital, has given up its pursuit of a politician for chief manager, and organized itself on strict business principles. If current rumors are to be credited it has sought both Mr. Dawes and Gov. Washburn in vain. Mr. Charles J. Holmes, of Fall River, Cashier of a bank and a member of the last House, becomes President; Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, late State Treasurer, is to be Treasurer; E. D. Winslow, of Newton and the Legislature, Secretary, and James F. Thayer, of Boston, Solicitor. Among the Directors are Lieut.-Gov. Talbot, Judge Putnam, and Henry Villard, formerly of the press, and of late years a resident in Germany.—*Springfield Republican.*

You will have heard, I will not attempt to say how many times, that the Shah has a passion for railways and telegraphs. He insisted on passing a night in one of Pullman's new sleeping-cars between Brussels and Ostend,—a journey which, by express, can be performed in from two to three hours; and a private telegraph line has been fitted up for his use and amusement at Buckingham Palace, where he is able to communicate by wire with his palace at Teheran. He occupies a portion of his time in sending dispatches to his Minister and relations at home. A day or two ago he is said to have spent three hours in working, or perhaps I should say playing, with his new and admirable toy, a report which, as each message of twenty words to Teheran costs about £2, will possibly have a beneficial effect on the shares of the Eastern Telegraph Company.—*New York Times letter.*

Chinese Proper Names.

Chinese surnames, which are but limited in number, are as a rule composed of but one character. Names are generally made up of two, and characters having a felicitous meaning are always selected. The surname always precedes the name. For example, supposing a man's surname be Kung, "Palace," and his names Pao Teng, "Precious Recompense," his card would indicate him as Kung Paoyang, "Palace Precious Recompense." Another man's surname may be Wang, "King," and his name Ta Lem, "Great Six," probably from his being a sixth child or son. He would be styled Wang Taleuh.

In some provinces it is common among intimate friends to familiar prefix on to the second character of the name; so, for example, the two persons just named would be severally called Ahyeng and Ahtaih. And this will account for the numbers of Ahfoos, Ahflows, Ahjums, &c., to be met with among the natives of Canton. It is the usual practice with Chinese servants, especially those belonging to the province, when engaging themselves to foreigners, to give merely their names without the familiar prefix, and many wealthy brokers and compradores in the trade are thus known and designated among foreigners. But the habit has its rise in the contempt which the Cantonese affect to have for foreigners, and it would not be tolerated among themselves either between master and servant or in business relations. Many and many a time have I experienced the greatest difficulty in inducing Chinese, who have come before me to have agreements with British subjects attested, to discover their proper surnames and names, there being such a rooted aversion in their minds to commit themselves by name to any arrangement entered into with a foreigner.

Women's names are mostly selected from among names of gems, flowers, virtues, and such like, and are commonly quite in keeping with the characteristics of the sex. On marrying, a woman takes the surname of her husband as with us; but with the usual contrariety of the Chinese character, the affix which marks the name of the married woman is placed after the surname. The wife of Mr. "Palace" would, for example, be designated Kung Shee, or "Palace Madam."—*From The Foreigner in Far Cathay, by W. H. Mathews.*

REMOVAL.

THE

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

HAS REMOVED TO

195 STATE-ST.,

CORNER OF ABERDEEN.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

House and lot of 9 rooms, 2 bay bath-rooms, closets, with drawers, gas, perfect sewerage; lot 26x125, on Park-av., near Union Park. Price, $6,500; $2,000 cash, balance in one and 2 years. H. THORNTON & MERRILL, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Lot 66 feet on Ashland-av., at Riverside, on easy terms. Two mortgages, $10 per month, at 8 per cent. Better than a savings bank. H. THORNTON & MERRILL, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

PROPOSALS.

Office of West Chicago Park Commissioners, 25 South Halsted-st.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1873.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until July 15, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, for excavating and filling that part of Douglas Park lying north of and bordering the north cross drive according to plans and specifications on file in this office, the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

Proposals should be sealed and directed to the West Chicago Park Commissioners, indorsed "Proposals for Grading in Douglas Park."

By order of the Board.

CHARLES S. LODING, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Willoughby's names on the wrapper, and is put up at Willoughby's Drug Store, No. 725 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

E. S. WILLOUGHBY, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

Western Rag, Paper, Twine and Metal Warehouse.

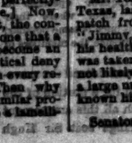
JOHN E. PETTIBONE,

Warehouses 286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av.

Lots of 100 and 150 Rags, Bagging, Paper Stock, Metals, Barrels Oil, &c., bought, sold, or taken in any part of city.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD



SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

311 AND 313 LAKE-ST.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawing of June 26—Class 906.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
13	$300	1,200	$300	1,600	$300	1,715	$300	2,200	$300
15	300	1,204	300	1,601	300	1,716	300	2,201	300
23	300	1,205	300	1,602	300	1,717	300	2,202	300
24	300	1,206	300	1,603	300	1,718	300	2,203	300
25	300	1,207	300	1,604	300	1,719	300	2,204	300
26	300	1,208	300	1,605	300	1,720	300	2,205	300
27	300	1,209	300	1,606	300	1,721	300	2,206	300
28	300	1,210	300	1,607	300	1,722	300	2,207	300
29	300	1,211	300	1,608	300	1,723	300	2,208	300
30	300	1,212	300	1,609	300	1,724	300	2,209	300
31	300	1,213	300	1,610	300	1,725	300	2,210	300
32	300	1,214	300	1,611	300	1,726	300	2,211	300
33	300	1,215	300	1,612	300	1,727	300	2,212	300
34	300	1,216	300	1,613	300	1,728	300	2,213	300
35	300	1,217	300	1,614	300	1,729	300	2,214	300
36	300	1,218	300	1,615	300	1,730	300	2,215	300
37	300	1,219	300	1,616	300	1,731	300	2,216	300
38	300	1,220	300	1,617	300	1,732	300	2,217	300
39	300	1,221	300	1,618	300	1,733	300	2,218	300
40	300	1,222	300	1,619	300	1,734	300	2,219	300
41	300	1,223	300	1,620	300	1,735	300	2,220	300
42	300	1,224	300	1,621	300	1,736	300	2,221	300
43	300	1,225	300	1,622	300	1,737	300	2,222	300
44	300	1,226	300	1,623	300	1,738	300	2,223	300
45	300	1,227	300	1,624	300	1,739	300	2,224	300
46	300	1,228	300	1,625	300	1,740	300	2,225	300
47	300	1,229	300	1,626	300	1,741	300	2,226	300
48	300	1,230	300	1,627	300	1,742	300	2,227	300
49	300	1,231	300	1,628	300	1,743	300	2,228	300
50	300	1,232	300	1,629	300	1,744	300	2,229	300
51	300	1,233	300	1,630	300	1,745	300	2,230	300
52	300	1,234	300	1,631	300	1,746	300	2,231	300
53	300	1,235	300	1,632	300	1,747	300	2,232	300
54	300	1,236	300	1,633	300	1,748	300	2,233	300
55	300	1,237	300	1,634	300	1,749	300	2,234	300
56	300	1,238	300	1,635	300	1,750	300	2,235	300
57	300	1,239	300	1,636	300	1,751	300	2,236	300
58	300	1,240	300	1,637	300	1,752	300	2,237	300
59	300	1,241	300	1,638	300	1,753	300	2,238	300
60	300	1,242	300	1,639	300	1,754	300	2,239	300
61	300	1,243	300	1,640	300	1,755	300	2,240	300
62	300	1,244	300	1,641	300	1,756	300	2,241	300
63	300	1,245	300	1,642	300	1,757	300	2,242	300
64	300	1,246	300	1,643	300	1,758	300	2,243	300
65	300	1,247	300	1,644	300	1,759	300	2,244	300
66	300	1,248	300	1,645	300	1,760	300	2,245	300
67	300	1,249	300	1,646	300	1,761	300	2,246	300
68	300	1,250	300	1,647	300	1,762	300	2,247	300
69	300	1,251	300	1,648	300	1,763	300	2,248	300
70	300	1,252	300	1,649	300	1,764	300	2,249	300
71	300	1,253	300	1,650	300	1,765	300	2,250	300
72	300	1,254	300	1,651	300	1,766	300	2,251	300
73	300	1,255	300	1,652	300	1,767	300	2,252	300
74	300	1,256	300	1,653	300	1,768	300	2,253	300
75	300	1,257	300	1,654	300	1,769	300	2,254	300
76	300	1,258	300	1,655	300	1,770	300	2,255	300
77	300	1,259	300	1,656	300	1,771	300	2,256	300
78	300	1,260	300	1,657	300	1,772

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last day $200 to Prize. Circulars free; information given. MAURINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. box 6085, New York.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 8, 1873.

Gen. Stanley, in charge of the military expedition escorting the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railway, reports that the survey of the road has been made to a point seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dakota. The route traverses a finely-watered and fertile country, and cuts through ample coal deposits twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri River.

Satanta and Big Tree have been the subject of another conference between Gov. Davis, of Texas, and Secretary Delano. The whole subject of their release is to be referred to a council to be held next month between the Indians, the Governor, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Satanta and Big Tree meanwhile lie in the Texas Penitentiary.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has been prophesying to a reporter of a New York paper in Geneva. The downfall of the wretched Thiers makes certain the return of France to order—that is, to Bonapartism. She predicts that France will become the conservator of European peace and order, and the extirpator of all communistic and anti-Christian societies; France will again lead the world, will restore the Pope to his old dignity, and pulverize Germany into insignificant States.

Another foreign steamer has been wrecked near the baleful Sambro Light, which drew the Atlantic to its destruction, but there is, happily, no loss of life. The place where the City of Washington went ashore on Saturday in the fog seems to be about fifty miles from the scene of the Atlantic horror. How many passengers she carried is not stated, but most of them were probably emigrants, like those of the Atlantic. They and the crew have been saved, but the vessel will be a total loss.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson, who resigned his position in President Buchanan's Cabinet, in 1861, to join the Rebellion, has been recently charged with having left the funds of his Department $821,000 short. An explanation is offered of this, to the effect that the defalcation was committed by one of his clerks, and that the deficit, in accordance with the style of bookkeeping in vogue in the Departments, is carried forward from year to year in the accounts.

Between the Courts and the Legislature, Stokes' neck is in little danger of the halter. The New York Legislature, at its last session, amended the criminal law of the State so as to make proof of deliberate intent to murder necessary to conviction for murder in the first degree. This change in the definition makes it practically impossible, in the opinion of New York criminal lawyers, to get a hanging verdict against Stokes, and the effect will be the same on most of the other murderers now awaiting trial in that State.

Neither Gen. O. O. Howard nor his fellow-Trustees deny that he received back-pay for his services to the Howard University. The Committee of Trustees appointed to examine the charges against his management adopt the line of defense taken by the General in his speech the other day. It is, in brief, that he got no more than he gave. The financial statement following the Committee's report shows the available resources of the University to be $118,773.88, and its whole endowment, productive and unproductive, to be $1,051,144. Gen. Howard's receipts from the University have been $47,583; his expenditures in its behalf, $18,906.18.

Mayor Medill sent in a veto to the Common Council last night, objecting to various items in the Appropriation bill, amounting to about $600,000. Some of these, like the appropriation for an artesian well and fountain in Union Park, and the increase of the salaries of pipemen and drivers in the Fire Department, and of some of the clerks in the City Hall, he wished to strike out altogether; others, like the appropriation of $420,000 for main water-pipes, he wished only to reduce. Notwithstanding the advice of the Corporation Counsel, that the items could be reconsidered and altered, although July 1, the legal limit for appropriations, had passed, the Council took the opposite view, and refused to amend any of the items which the Mayor wanted cut down, and sustained the veto only by rejecting two or three of the minor appropriations.

Gen. Butler made the opening speech of his Gubernatorial campaign at Framingham, Mass., on the Fourth of July. The speech was devoted in about equal parts to the questions of temperance and railroad transportation. With regard to the former, he neither advocated nor opposed prohibition, but expressed himself in favor of enforcing the law as long as it remained upon the statute-books. Upon the question of reducing railroad transportation of freight and passengers to the minimum cost, he was more explicit. He was opposed to the State undertaking the business of transportation, in its corporate capacity, upon the ground that governments should undertake no business enterprise whatever which can be done by the people for themselves, and he was also opposed to taking away the railroads from their owners. His remedy was a return to the original idea upon which railroads were first chartered in the State of Massachusetts, as embodied in the charters of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, empowering every man to put his car and locomotive upon the railroad, to go over it for a reasonable toll, to be fixed by the Directory, subject to appeal to a proper tribunal in case of disagreement. Nothing in the speech about salary-grabs.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with little change in prices, except that corn and provisions were higher. Mess pork was quiet, and advanced 60@75c per brl, closing at $15.50@15.60 cash, and $15.00@$16.00 seller August. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.00@8.05 cash, and $8.25 seller August. Meats were in good demand and ¼c per lb higher, at 8¾@8¾c for shoulders, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs, 8¾@8¾c for short clear, and 10@11¾c for sweet pickled hams. High-wines were quiet and firm at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and steady at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was in better demand at unchanged prices. Wheat was less active and 1@1½c lower, closing at $1.14¾ cash, and $1.13¾ seller August. Corn was quiet and firm, advancing 1c, and closed at 36½c cash, and 38¾c seller August. Oats were active and easier, closing at 28¾c cash, and 28¾@28¾c seller August. Rye was quiet and easier at 60@61c. Barley was inactive and nominally firmer at 55@60c. The hog trade was active at about Saturday's prices, closing steady at $4.00@4.60 for inferior to choice. There was more life in the cattle market, and prices were firmer, with sales at $3.00@6.20. Sheep were inactive.

An important petition will to-day be circulated on 'Change. It is addressed to the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, asking them to establish a grade of wheat at Chicago to be known as "Minnesota Wheat." If successful, the Minnesota wheat brought to this market over the Northwestern, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, will be kept distinct and separate, and be shipped thus to New York. By this means Chicago will, eventually, be placed on an equality with Milwaukee in the New York market. The difference for several years past in No. 2—the principal trading wheat—has been from 2 cents to 5 cents in favor of Milwaukee. With this disadvantage, it is up-hill work for the Chicago railroads to compete with the Milwaukee companies. It is almost impossible for the Northwestern to secure a bushel of grain for Chicago from any territory that can be reached by the Milwaukee road. Were a Minnesota grade, however, to be here established, and the grain to be kept distinct, and the New York merchants to be assured of the fact, there is no reason why this grade should not command as high a price in Chicago as would the same wheat if shipped from Milwaukee. The petition has already received the indorsement of the Northwestern, C., B. & Q., and Illinois Central Railroad Companies, and of the elevator men. To-day it will be presented to the members on 'Change, and on Wednesday the Secretary of the Board of Trade will bring it up at a meeting of the Board of Directors for their official countenance.

WATERED RAILROAD STOCKS.

Mr. S. M. Smith, in his Pontiac speech, said that the farmers had no intention of making the railroads carry their grain at a loss, but that they were willing that railroads should make a fair profit on the money *actually invested*. This is a very fair statement of the real issue between the railroads and the shipping community, and, if the farmers adhere to this position, they will have both the people and the law on their side. The railroads claim that they are entitled to the current rate of interest, or at least a fair rate, on their capital stock. The people say that this is all right if the capital stock represents the actual investment; but that it is all wrong if the capital stock is fictitious, or to the extent that it is fictitious. The railroads have the full protection of the law in the decisions of the United States Courts, which hold their charters to be in the nature of a contract which the State cannot violate. They can set up the law in any case where a State Legislature or the people endeavor to deprive them of any of the privileges specifically conferred by their charters. But they will make a mistake if they presume that any law bars out the people from ascertaining whether or not they are complying with their obligations under the contract. The Courts will extend to the people the same protection that they extend to the corporations; and, in the conflict between the railroads and the farmers, the principal thing to be determined by evidence is whether the rates charged by the railroads represent a profit on the actual investment, or a percentage on fictitious capital not authorized under the charters, but created in a variety of ways without the investment of money. If the former, the railroad rates will be sustained; if the latter, the rates will be changed, in one way or another, and the railroads will be forced to be content with earnings that will pay a fair interest on the actual investment.

In the eyes of the law, a corporation is a fictitious person, created for special purposes, and strictly limited to the terms of its charter. It can take nothing by implication. It can form no co-partnerships, enter into no business transactions, spread out into no field not explicitly defined in the law which originally brought it into being, or in amendments thereto. Now, we know of no railroad charter which authorizes the corporation to earn a percentage on fictitious capital, and the Courts will not construe this to be an unexpressed or implied privilege of the railroads. On the contrary, the law expressly holds that railroads must make fair and reasonable rates, and rates can be neither fair nor reasonable which represent dividends on capital that has never been invested, or profits on stocks fictitiously issued for the benefit of speculators. It is on this ground that the farmers can make their best fight, and, if they keep close to this line of battle, they will be certain of victory.

We have no means of knowing what proportion of the capital stock of the railroads of this country is fictitious. An estimate made some two years ago placed it at 33 per cent of the aggregate railroad stocks. The proportion is certainly not less to-day, and probably is much larger. If this be true, then the average railroad rates are 50 per cent higher than they would be if the railroad stocks of the country represented the capital actually invested in constructing and operating them. It is the work of the people to ascertain the precise difference between the actual investments and the fictitious stocks; and, when this shall have been done, there will be a solid basis for determining what reasonable rates are.

The ways and means adopted for creating fictitious railroad stocks are at once numerous and ingenious. A popular method is to declare stock dividends. If the Rock Island Road, for instance, is earning more money than it cares to have the people know of, it declares a stock dividend. The capital stock is thereby increased and the earnings *appear* to be less. The fact is, that a means has been provided whereby the earnings may be increased without arousing the suspicion of the public. The new stock represents no investment of capital whatever, but thenceforth it constitutes a basis on which the railroads claim the right of earning the current rate of interest. The rates of transportation are thus increased to pay interest on stock originally issued for the purpose of covering up excessive earnings. Another favorite way of issuing fictitious stock is by the leasing of other railroads. But the most common means of obtaining fictitious stock is by what is whown as the Credit Mobilier plan of building railroads. Starting with a land-grant from Congress, or subsidies from State or Municipal Governments, the construction company issues sufficient bonds to cover the cost of building the road, outside of all shrinkage from depreciation, brokers' commissions, etc. These bonds are sold, and the road is built and equipped from the proceeds. The construction company then have the capital stock of the road intact. Whether it be $1,000,000 or $10,000,000, it has not cost them one dollar. They then commence operating the road, and claim that it should not only earn money to pay the interest on the bonds, but also enough to pay dividends on capital stock that does not represent a single dollar of actual investment. The cost of the road is entirely comprised in the bonds that have been issued, and the capital stock is altogether fictitious. How large a proportion of the 63,000 miles of railroads in the United States has been constructed in this way, it is not possible to say. But the time has come when the people will undertake to find out. The people are willing that the railroads shall earn a fair profit on actual cost, but they can no longer be forced to pay a royalty on fraudulent issues. That time has passed, and the sooner the railroads make up their minds to it, the better it will be for them.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL.

The Vienna correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, who has been investigating the history of the great Exposition scandal, sends that paper a detailed statement of the facts in the case, which confirm nearly everything that has been hitherto reported. The full story of the scandal, as stated by this writer, is of the most disgraceful character, and shows that almost every American who was connected officially with the Exposition was more or less tainted with the prevailing corruption. The first public statement of the irregularities of the Commissioners was made by William Jewett, of New York, to whom Gen. Van Buren's man Friday, Meyer, an Austrian renegade, who left Vienna in disgrace years ago, made a proposition to go to Vienna and conduct an American restaurant, promising to secure him the privilege for $1,000. Mr. Jewett did not consent to the terms, but determined to go, and for this purpose formed a partnership with one Hitzel. After arriving at Vienna and examining the prospects, he declined to pay the money. Subsequently, the proposition was made to him that he should pay two-fifths of the profits to the Commissioners. This, also, he declined to do, and at once dissolved partnership with Hitzel. The latter paid over the price of the concession to Meyer, and testifies that he asked Van Buren if he got it, and Van Buren replied that it was all right. Meanwhile, Mr. Jewett made an arrangement with Baron Schwartz to establish a restaurant on the grounds, with the understanding that Van Buren's concessions amounted to nothing. Another witness, Mr. Boehm, of the firm of Boehm & Wicht, of Brooklyn, who proposed to establish restaurants and drinking-places on the grounds, testified that they paid $2,000, the understanding being that the money was for the Commissioners, and, when they arrived at Vienna, found that they were obliged to buy the privileges over again from Baron Schwartz. Mr. Brewer, another witness, who sailed for obtain the job of printing the catalogue, was asked to pay $1,000, which he did. It was furthermore stipulated that he should pay $8,000 for every 100 pages of advertisements; and this bargain was made in writing, and the paper has gone to Washington with the official testimony. It is also in evidence that they sold the privileges of loading vessels in New York to a stevedore for $500, but the testimony does not show who received the money. These are the principal money transactions of the Commissioners and Meyer, and the testimony shows that they were kept entirely secret from their associates.

Mr. Jewett's statement of the transactions came to the ears of Mr. Jay, the American Minister, several months ago, and were at once transmitted to the State Department at Washington. Secretary Fish at that time sent a copy of the statement to Van Buren, who made answer by explicitly denying it. Meanwhile, Mr. Jay had received from the Austrian authorities a statement of Meyer's real character, and, when Van Buren reached Liverpool on his way to Vienna, he received a dispatch from Washington ordering him to peremptorily discharge Meyer, instead of doing so, he took him with him to Vienna, telling him they would fight out together. Meantime other facts came out, and it becoming apparent to Mr. Jay that Van Buren was implicated with Meyer in receiving money, he telegraphed the fact to Washington on the 23d of April, and shortly afterwards came an order from the State Department suspending Van Buren and all his associates, and appointing Mr. Jay and Mr. McHarg, of New York, to take charge of the business of the Commission, appoint temporary Commissioners, and investigate Van Buren and his colleagues. The investigation has just closed, and some of the results are thus stated by a *Herald* correspondent:

Van Buren and Meyer were both called before the Minister. Van Buren's testimony, of course, is not known, but he told Mr. Jewett explicitly that he knew Meyer was taking the money from Hitzel and Boehm. He said the money was received for the Austrian school-house, and when it was known that $30,000 had been taken from the national appropriation for that purpose he stated that the exhibitors alone were to be taxed for building the school and endeavored for Americans, such a building on the grounds being talked of. Nothing, however, was ever done toward securing it by Van Buren. Meyer himself stated that he divided the money with Van Buren, and when he found out Mr. Hitzel could get no concession from the Austrian Government, he begged Van Buren to give the money back, and Van Buren refused, saying that Hitzel had given him too much trouble.

Apart from the direct charges of corruption made against the Commissioners, everything connected with the American department seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate, if not absolutely disgraceful. Of the thirteen original Commissioners, five were Americans of Austrian birth, whose antecedents were such that they could never be received in Austrian society. In this connection, the correspondent in question refers to the distinguished services of Mr. Isaac Cook, of St. Louis, formerly Postmaster of Chicago, and well known as an ardent defender of "truth squelched to earth." He says:

Mr. I. Cook is known to Vienna as the special friend of Gen. Grant, and it is understood that he was appointed under Van Buren by the especial mandate of the President. Mr. Cook happens to be a dealer in wines, or at least an exhibitor, but he is also a drinker of wine, and it occurred to him that it would be quite easy to ship to Vienna a few cases of wine for his personal use in the United States transports. So he sent along twelve or fifteen cases, together with over 700 cases of other wines and provisions, which Mr. Van Buren allowed to be brought over for the restaurant-keepers. There is little doubt that the intention was to smuggle this whole mass of goods within the exhibition grounds; but the Austrian authorities were smart enough to seize the whole. I believe that the restaurant-keepers are to obtain their goods, but Mr. I. Cook's wines have gone where the woodbine twineth, and Mr. I. Cook is in a state of wrath thereat. A pretty person, surely, to send over here to represent America at a world's exhibition.

According to this correspondent, Mr. Jay himself is not entirely free from suspicious circumstances. A roof was needed for the sewing-machine department, for the construction of which $30,000 was paid, whereas responsible men say that they could have done the same work for $20,000 and made a profit of 25 per cent. The principal agent in this speculation was a man named James, half Englishman and half Confederate soldier, who inhabits Mr. Jay's office on the same terms as his attaches, and was appointed by Van Buren, on Jay's account. One of the first acts of the temporary Commission was to forbid this man James having anything to do about the building. Notwithstanding the efforts of the new Commissioner, Mr. Schultz, the American exhibitors are disappointed and disgusted, and are unanimous in regretting that they had not remained at home. Upon arriving at Vienna, they found themselves hampered and blackmailed by the very men appointed by the American Government to assist them. The temporary Commission which succeeded Van Buren was not much better. Two of the members did nothing, and the third offended every one with whom he came in contact. In their troubles, they would naturally look to the American Minister for assistance, but Mr. Jay is represented to be un-American in feeling, and makes it a point to see as little of Americans as possible, so that access to him is very difficult. While the American residents speak in the most dissatisfied tone of Mr. Jay, they refer to Gen. Post, the American Consul, in terms of the highest compliment.

The burden of the testimony seems to be damaging to Mr. Van Buren. It certainly shows that he handled money in an irregular manner, and under suspicious circumstances, to say the least, and although he now denounces Meyer as a scoundrel, he remained on good terms with him until the investigation was completed. At the same time, there is no doubt that Mr. Jay had a strong prejudice against him from the outset, and that he has been very unfairly used in the investigation, especially in being refused an opportunity of hearing the witnesses and cross-examining them. That he took the money seems to be clear, from the fact that he has paid back one-half of it to the restaurant-keepers. It is a sickening story, viewed even in its most favorable light—a story of corruption, blackmail, and incapability. How far Gen. Van Buren is responsible can be more fully ascertained when the testimony is all placed before the public, and this should be done speedily.

HOME-MARKETS FOR HOME-PRODUCTIONS.

Of all the absurdities by which the monopoly of protection seeks to delude its victims, the worst is the incessant twaddle about the home-market. A Chicago organ of the high-tariff fraternity, in its issue of yesterday, dismisses this matter with the gravity and wisdom of an owl. It argues that, because a small proportion of the breadstuffs of the United States are exported, the foreign market is not worth the least consideration; and that farmers should look alone to the sale of their produce at home.

There are two things which may be accepted as facts: 1. The United States produce more cotton, more beef, more pork, more cheese, and more grain than they can consume; the export of the surplus is, therefore, a necessity. 2. No man exports any article unless he can get more for it abroad than he can at home. So long, therefore, as the country produces a surplus, and a better market is offered for it abroad than at home, so long will this surplus be exported. Resulting from these conditions is the further fact, that the price of all these articles of export is regulated by the price which can be obtained for them abroad. When the price for grain advances in Liverpool, the advance sends back to the remotest corn-crib; when the price declines in Liverpool, then the price of all the grain in the country recedes in the same proportion, the value of the grain for exportation determining the value of the whole crop in the country. Ever since the foundation of this Government, the United States have imported largely of foreign products, and never to largely as within the last few years. These imports have to be paid for with such surplus products as we have—cotton, tobacco, beef, pork, or breadstuffs, or with the products of the mines, gold, silver, or lead. It is fortunate that we have this surplus of products; if we did not have them, we would be precisely that much poorer than we are. Having them, we are able to exchange them for their equivalents in those articles made or grown elsewhere which we desire to have.

Protection annuls the commercial value of all our surplus productions by what is equivalent to an export duty of 40 per cent. That is to say, when we send grain or provisions of the value of $1,000 abroad, protection provides that with the proceeds we shall purchase but $510 worth of foreign products; the other $490 it collects as tax. Not content with thus robbing the producers of 40 per cent of the value of all they produce for sale, they now insist that they should not have anything to sell at all, or at least nothing to sell abroad. If every farmer produced only enough grain to feed himself and his family, there would be a famine in the land, and the farmer and his family would be reduced to the condition of subsisting exclusively upon the products of his own farm. He would have nothing to exchange for clothes, boots or shoes, salt, iron, lumber, or even for an increase of his live stock. If the productions of breadstuffs in this country only equaled the consumption of the whole people, the price at which they would be sold would be regulated by the price at which we could import them from other countries; so whether we produce a surplus or a deficit of breadstuffs, the highest price we can ever obtain for them is the lowest price at which they sell for in foreign markets. The surplus represents the farmer's profit, and any law which confiscates 40 per cent of that surplus in the way of export tax on the thing sent out, or import tax on the thing received in exchange, is a robbery so plain and so evident that any man of ordinary reason must recognize it at once.

The protectionists say that, if we did not export any breadstuffs, but relied exclusively on sales at home, there would be better prices. What would become of the surplus is not explained. As we have said, no man exports a bushel of grain until he is offered more for it abroad than he can get at home. The export of grain, therefore, never begins until the home market is satisfied. It is the price offered abroad that prevents the home market going further down. If the exportation of grain were cut off, then the prices would recede to the mere cost of transportation. The protectionists tell the people that if there were a Lowell and a Pittsburgh in every section of the country, then the consumption of breadstuffs at home would be so great that the farmers would get large prices for all they produce.

We have shown previously that if all the persons engaged in the whole United States in the manufacture of cotton, wool, and iron were collected together and put down in Illinois, they would not consume the breadstuffs and other products of ten counties in this State. Corn sells for 75 cents at Lowell; but the operatives, if located on Rock River, would pay for their corn, not the price that it brings at Lowell, but the price at Rock River. And if the producers of corn on Rock River should advance the price to 70 cents, corn would flow into that district from all parts of the State, and other States, in such quantities that the price would be the same as before. The people of Massachusetts, when they pay 75 cents per bushel for corn, pay 15 or 20 for the corn, and 55 or 60 for transportation. If these same people be removed to Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, or elsewhere, they would pay precisely the current price of the corn at the place of growth, with the cost of transportation added, no more and no less. The people of Pittsburgh buy their wheat and corn where they can get it cheapest. The price of Pennsylvania wheat and corn in Pittsburgh is regulated by the price at which Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois wheat and corn can be delivered there. The prices in the home markets of the Pennsylvania farmers are absolutely controlled by the prices at which the products of Western farmers can be delivered there. The result is, that, while Western Pennsylvania imports largely of breadstuffs from the Western States, Eastern Pennsylvania exports her grain to New England or to Europe. The price of grain in all parts of Pennsylvania is the price of the same kind of grain in Iowa, with the cost of transportation added. There is no such thing in any part of the United States as a home market exclusively; the price of every commodity at every point is the price at the place of production, with the cost of transportation added. If corn is selling for 10 cents in Iowa, the price of like corn will be 10 cents per bushel in Maine, Florida, Colorado, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and every where else, with the cost of transportation added. Any other representation is false and fraudulent; any other theory is a delusion, invented to divert attention of producers from the fact that 40 per cent of every agricultural product in excess of what the producer consumes in his own family is taken from him to increase the profits of those engaged in manufacturing articles he needs and does not produce on his farm.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From our dispatches published on Saturday, giving the synopsis of certain letters that passed between Sir Hugh Allan, C. M. Smith, G. W. McMullen, of this city, and others, the fact seems to be well established that a "Credit Mobilier" of huge proportions secured the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The difference between this and our own swindling concern is, that the Canada scheme has been shown up in all its deformity before it had gained possession of the bonds of the Government, while ours built the road and secured the rewards of its rascality. In these transactions C. M. Smith and G. W. McMullen, of Chicago, figure largely in the character of speculators looking out for a job, either on their own account or as agents of Jay Cooke. Mr. McMullen is a Canadian, and has resided here only a few years. He has engaged in several speculative enterprises, and his transactions with the State Insurance Company, buying up the claims of its policy-holders at a merely nominal figure, convince those who know him that he is capable of all the impudence developed by these letters. It is in evidence that Sir Hugh himself paid out some $350,000 gold to get the charter, and it is pretty strongly suspected that this money was used to carry the elections in the Dominion. It does not appear, however, that Sir Hugh has anything to show for his money, or that his prospects of reclamation on Smith and McMullen are particularly brilliant.

We present a few choice extracts from the correspondence, to show by what means the present Canadian Government was enabled to retain its power, and the wholesale corruption by which the railway charter was obtained. It is stated that Sir George E. Cartier was the attorney of the Grand Trunk Railway, and, therefore, was determined to place the charter in the hands of the management of that road. How Sir Hugh made a frank movement on Sir George is told in the following language:

I saw in the French railroad scheme [the North Shore Road from Quebec to Montreal] and in the very speech of the general elections, when Cartier as well as others had to go to their constituents for re-election, a sure means of attaining my object, especially as I purpose to carry it through to the terminus of the Pacific. The plans I propose direct themselves the best for the interests of the Dominion, and in urging them on the public I was really doing a most patriotic action. But even in that view, means must be used to influence the public, and I employed several young French lawyers to write it up in their own newspapers. I subscribed a controlling influence in the stock, and proceeded to subsidize the newspapers themselves, both editors and proprietors. I went to the country through which the road would pass, and called on many of the influentials. I visited the priests and made friends of them, and I employed agents to go among the principal people and talk it up. I then began to hold public meetings, and attended to them myself, making frequent speeches in French to them, showing them where their true interest lay. The schemes at once became popular, and I found a committee to influence the members of the Legislature.

The fact that Sir Hugh "subsidized the newspapers" does not speak well for a portion of the Canadian press. How much all this amusement and the subsequent proceedings cost Sir Hugh he states in a letter to McMullen, under date of Sept. 16, 1872. He says: "I have disbursed $348,000 in gold. I have still to pay $13,500, which will close everything off."

The following letter to C. M. Smith, Esq., Chicago, dated Feb. 23, 1872, is so specific that we present it in full:

DEAR SIR: It seems pretty certain that, in addition to money payments, the following stock will have to be distributed: Dr. L. Masplerone, $100,000; A. B. Foster, $100,000; Donald A. Smith, $100,000; J. Brydges, $100,000; T. J. C. Abbott, $50,000; D. McInnes, $50,000; John Sheldon, $50,000; A. Allan, $50,000; C. S. Gzowski, $50,000; George Brown, $50,000; A. S. Hinds, $50,000; H. Nathan, $50,000; T. McGreevy, $50,000; total, $850,000. To meet this I propose that we give up of our stock as follows: C. M. Smith, $250,000; G. W. McMullen, $250,000; Hugh Allan, $250,000; total, $750,000. Please say if this is agreeable to you? I do not think we can do with less, and may have to give more. I do not think we will require more than $100,000 in cash, but I am not sure as yet. Who am I to draw on for money when it is wanted, and what proof of payment will be required? You are aware I cannot get receipts. Our Legislature meets on the 11th of April, and I am already deep in preparation for the game. Every day brings up some new difficulty to be encountered, but I hope to meet them all successfully. Write to me immediately. Yours truly, (Signed) HUGH ALLAN.

P.S.—I think you will have to *go it blind to the matter of money—cash payments. I have already paid $3,500, and have not a voucher, and cannot get one.*

Seven months after, as above stated, Sir Hugh had disbursed a third of a million in gold, "money payments." That a system of wholesale bribery and corruption could have been carried out by the leading business men and statesmen of Canada; that a man so wealthy and shrewd, and of so varied and wide an experience as Sir Hugh Allan should have footed the bills and been at the head of it, is one of the most remarkable facts in this age of manifold chicanery.

A curious comment on the life and services of political parties is found in some allusions made by the Hon. S. S. Cox, in his Fourth of July oration before the Tammany Society, of New York. He recalled the fact that, just fifteen years ago that day, Caleb Cushing had addressed the same Society, and glorified the Democracy as the party of progress and of patriotism. "Have we derogated from the high standard of the fathers?" asked Cushing, and then he denied it eloquently and emphatically, so far as the Democratic party was concerned. Mr. Cox also quoted from a letter written the same day by Gen. Dix, in which he held that "Democracy and national freedom are identical." These were in the days of slavery, and the sentiments were vigorously applauded. What would these same gentlemen say to them to-day? Mr. Cox, at the same time, reminded his audience that Henry Wilson once said that his party was a party of Christian statesmen, that it was "planted on the rock of ages, and had all the measure and moral influences of the universe to sustain them." This is a queer-sounding phrase to-day in the light of Credit Mobilier transactions, Louisiana administration, impeachable Judges, salary-grabs, etc. If the patriotic party utterances of the past could be gathered together, and placed side by side with the condition, motives, and actions of the Republican and Democratic organizations of to-day, no intelligent man would deny that parties may outlive their ambition and usefulness, and that both the Democratic and Republican parties are dead.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Grange Movement is gaining headway in the South. In Mississippi to the 12th of June, 140 Granges had been organized. Richmond papers speak of the spread of the organization in Virginia, and the Richmond *Whig* says:

That which evidently lies at the bottom and is destined to swallow up all the rest, is the great and irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor—between the few millionaires and the producing millions.

When we consider the difficulty of combining such scattered forces, however numerous they may be, and the concentration of their adversaries, we consider it to be not over-sanguine of the result. But the enthusiasm and confidence now at the West, where everybody seems to be infected, are well calculated to inspire hope.

—In California the railroad managers control both the old party organizations, and independent reform tickets are being nominated in every county, for the Legislature to be elected in September. The call signed by 375 citizens of Yuba County, for a convention at Marysville, set forth that—

The present imperfect terms in our State and national politics require the united efforts of all good citizens to bring about reforms that are much desired. The present high taxes, the oppressive freight and passenger tariffs on our railroads, the extravagance and corruption in high places, the encroachments and monopolies on the rights of the people, the disregard of pledges and public sentiment by our Representatives, all demand that the independent voters, without regard to party, should unite in efforts to bring about reform in all these abuses.

—There is a leak in the County Treasury at Des Moines, Iowa, and $8,000 have run out. The County Treasurer is also the Republican candidate for re-election, but there is a rumor that he will be withdrawn. The Republican State Convention at Des Moines, June 25, said:

Resolved, That we believe that whenever a person holding a position of trust gives him by the people is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of the land, in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.

—Congressman Burchard was the orator at Rush, Jo Daviess County, on the Fourth, and the banner of Bleckton Grange, No. 67, planted conspicuously behind the stand, bore this inscription: "Grangers will send men to Congress who will not vote themselves $10,000 back pay." The correspondent of the *Galena Gazette* says:

The different Granges came in procession from with banners, and all in regalia. Some of their mottoes were exceedingly significant. Three Furies of Mistakedly are terribly in earnest. No army of soldiers ever went into the fight with a more fixed resolve to win or die, than do the Grangers of Jo Daviess County to accomplish the purpose for which they have set out.

—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, speaking of the extortions practiced by Tom. Scott's Southern Security [Railway] Company, says:

One thing is certain, the people—the merchants, the farmers, and others of the trades and professions—must have protection against railroad monopolists. And any one rich, a prophet's eye can foresee very clearly that the time is coming when the people will demand such protection; and when the day will say to those railroad companies, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

—The farmers of West Tennessee met yesterday, July 5, in convention at Humboldt, and organized as promptly as a man usually do who have business to transact and are pressed for time. The resolutions show that the farmers understand the power and scope of the Granges quite as well as their brethren of the Northwest, and are quite as determined to make a right use of them. The monopolies are to feel the weight of that power first, and no doubt the next Legislature of Tennessee will be elected on a platform in which the essential plank will be relief for the planter. The farmers have at last hit upon a feasible plan of relief. They have only to keep it out of the hands of the hungry politicians and they will succeed. There is the paramount interest in the State, and it should receive the consideration due its importance and their numbers. Let them see to it that they make no entangling alliances, and they can control the State.—*Memphis Appeal.*

—For ten years there has been a general disposition to turn cattle from the public good toward private interests on the part of legislators—extravagance in public expenditures, corruption in elections, malfeasance in office, party hate and calumny more or less; but, upon the whole, the patriotic sentiment of the country is becoming healthful, and political action is tending more than formerly toward the true ends of the State.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—The wail of "hard times" and "tight money market" is prevalent from Maine to Texas. While there may be an excess of the complaint in the impoverished South, it is by no means confined to that section. It must be confessed the outlook is not promising at the South, and the prospect of a reaction at an early day is not as hopeful as we could wish. But what will be the consequence if things do not improve? Are we to have a general bankruptcy or worse—a famine?—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.*

—Judging from the sounds coming up from the party sheepcote, we are disposed to believe that the voice of the Democracy of Ohio is about equally divided between the Allen Chemical movement.—*Toledo Blade—Administration.*

—The tendency of majority parties is to eventually under the control of rings managers, be much the same in all States, regardless of the politics professed. Says the Baltimore *American*: "The truth is that the Democratic party in Maryland is very much like an antediluvian animal, the living specimen of which are occasionally to some very shrewd and clever manipulators."

—The State of Iowa does not seem to be recovering from the thraldom of corrupt party domination. This idea of justifying corruption because a thorough exposure might injure a party, or a party must be frowned down and trampled under the foot of reform, or our liberty will go with it, is the most astonishing of the astonishing sayings of which are constantly heard in the east in reading the newspapers. Why, it is only a few years ago that a bore-bunching measure was forced through the Legislature of that State, in the interest of the party in power, by a majority of 60 in the House and 20 in the Senate, and

SPORTING.

Conclusion of the Dexter Park Summer Meeting.

A Pretty Fair Afternoon's Sport Provided for 5,000 People.

American Girl Defeated by Sensation—A Fast Half Mile.

The Knowing-Ones Taken In by Rocket, Who Runs a Mile in 1:45.

The Joliet Meeting---The Great Jersey Derby---Tom Bowling.

THE TURF.

THE SUMMER MEETING CLOSED YESTERDAY, and, take it all in all, it may be pigeon-holed among the successful. The early inhabitants of this earth, outside of the song little ring engineered by Admiral Noah, were hardly more intensely disgusted at the incessant rain which almost annihilated the only race of which any record was kept in those days, than were the Dexter Park managers at the minor deluges which daily threatened to spoil theirs. Pluck, perseverance, and patience on the part of the managers, however, carried the day, and two successful days' sport, with large attendance, have placed them in a position of being able to look with satisfaction at the financial result of their enterprise. With a view to a further and greater success, they have already announced their intention of holding a meeting in September, when prizes to the amount of $75,000 will be offered for competition. This meeting cannot fail to be successful if it is as well managed as that just closed. The races yesterday were good, the interest centering in the big trot and the consolation stake for running horses, which race is worthy of special mention, as having been won in the fastest time ever made on the track—1:42. This was caused by the fact that the track was very fast, and that the winner of the race was running under 14 pounds less weight than is carried by horses at his age.

SOME LITTLE TROUBLE

was experienced in watching the horses, the press stand being crowded with loafers, the cop who was supposed to keep intruders away watching the races so closely that the outsiders crept up unobserved in numbers. A bystander remarked, while gazing up at the press stand, that "there were enough outside reporters there to keep the evening papers supplied with stale news for a month or two," and as if they hadn't always set up in that office and standing enough news for subscription to run them for a year. Take it altogether the superabundant and safe element were conspicuous, talkative, and always in the way, and at the next meeting of the managers should see that a bow-bouncing machine, such as finds favor in the West editorial sanctums, be placed in the press stand. The loafers begged for "the loan of a spy-glass," and kept the binocular up till the horses were going up the back stretch; they crowded the steps, refusing to move under a less mild expostulation than one administered with shoe-leather; they kept asking the reporters all sort of silly questions as to who got the second place, what was the winner's pedigree, how much he cost, what was the owner a rich man, did he run the race square, how the track was rolling, whether the weather would hold, if a chew of tobacco could be spared, whether the reporter could do without his racing card and oblige the interrogator with it, and a thousand-and-one other equally impertinent questions, generally popped just as the horses passed under the string, or the first and second heats were having it out lively up the back stretch. Some wore member's, a few owner's badges, one or two the regular press badge, but only by the most persistent begging could Heaven only knows how obtained, while the majority held their enviable position by virtue of their possession of that innate confidence and self-possession which some genius, in times past, epitomized and immortalized under the generic term—cheek. They stood upon chairs with their dirty boots, to get the best view of the race, and, getting tired, perched upon the deal writing-boards, in order that they might not soil their clothes. When a couple of

HORSES OR WIVES

and a plate of sandwiches were brought to appease the pangs of the anhungered and athirst reporters, they fell thereon with avidity, and the newspaper men who were watching about at the time of the arrival were regaled with a view of a crumby plate, two empty bottles, and half-a-dozen wine glasses, with a chip or two of ice in each. They were a fly in the repertorial ointment, an unmitigated nuisance all over, and one which it is to be hoped will not be allowed to show its head up-stairs at the next meeting. There must have been at least 7,000 people present yesterday, the equipages in the inclosure and the style of their occupants being equal to any point of display on Saturday. Among the driving spectators were a couple of favorite comedy actors, who, feeling no "false shame," but accepting the "rake's" position, "cast" their lot in front of the crowd and stood up behind an animal with a face like the Ghost in "Hamlet," and which looked as if it would be as much at home in front of, as it driven are one, the stage. A word as to the ordering of a Chicago crowd. For 40 days there has been crowded with from 5,000 to 10,000 people daily, watching races which were five-sixths of an intensely exciting nature, and beyond two or three "bounces" by the police of inebriates, and two very mild pugilistic encounters, nothing occurred to mar the peace and harmony of the meeting.

THE FIRST RACE

of the day was the running match for $400, between Rand J. Bowsett's c. g. Uncle Hark, a very promising 2-year-old, by Uncle Vic out of Kennest, by Bonnie Laddie, and T. C. Simpson's b. c. Three Cheers, 3 years, by imp. Hurrah out of Young Fashion, by imp. Mousrel, who was the favorite, and backed to a certain extent at the odds of 10 to 8.

THE DASH—Three Cheers got the pole, and a very good start was affected, the horses going for the lower and turn neck and neck, where Three Cheers gained a momentary but very fatal advantage. Dashing into the home-stretch side by side, no one could tell the home-stretch side horse, and, coming home, the pace was livened materially without any change in the position, which was delightfully even, promising a very close finish, to a splendid race. Unfortunately, when within 100 yards of the wire, Three Cheers behaved very badly, swerving to the outside of the track and crowding Uncle Hark very close to the fence. The chestnut colt's jockey stuck well to his horse during the foul, and made a game attempt to recover the lead and passed him, but the bay retained ground in his favor and passed under the wire a neck ahead. The foul was so clear that the decision of the judges was awaited with but little interest. It was generally conceded that the General, whose voice since Saturday has become singularly faint, probably from reading a sermon on humorality to the jockeys on the Transit House, announced semi-audibly that the foul was considered accidental, and the jockey would not be barred from again riding, which announcement was hailed round the park from the stentorian larynx of Charley Schwartz, who had laid his voice by to rest for a day, and shouted magnificently. No time taken.

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DEXTER PARK SUMMER MEETING—CHICAGO, July 7, 1873.—Running match between two year old colts, carrying 100 lbs, for $400; ½ mile dash:

R. and J. Bowsett's c. c. Uncle Hark by Uncle Vic out of Ada Kenney, by Bonnie Laddie	1
T. C. Simpson's b. c. Three Cheers by imp. Hurrah out of Young Fashion	2

No time taken.

THE FIRST TROT-ALL RACE.

It may be safely said that this was the race which attracted the greater portion of the crowd. Every one of the horses entered bore a national reputation for remarkable speed, American Girl especially, and as some of them had ever appeared here before, there was a general desire to witness their performance on a track that is acknowledged to be one of the fastest and best in the country. The entries were American Girl, Henry Todd, Bashaw, Jr., J. W. Conley, and Fred Hoopes, and all of them started but Bashaw and Hooper. The former was drawn because of a sudden and severe lameness, and the latter because his owner preferred to start him on a railroad car in the direction of Detroit. The result of the race was entirely unexpected, and as a consequence a great deal of money changed hands. Previous to the first heat American Girl was the favorite against the field in the pools, and was bought for nearly half an hour at an average rate of $150 to $85. A light shower set in just as the bell summoned the horses to score, but it rather improved the track by laying the dust and making it less difficult to distinguish the colors of the drivers at a distance. American Girl appeared to be tied up about the legs when she was brought on the track, and all the others seemed more or less in need of work. Six fruitless attempts at a start were made, the Girl, Conley, and Todd breaking badly under the wire each time. At the seventh attempt they were ordered to go, all of them being close together, and Conley and the Girl leading the party. At the turn, Todd left his feet, and fell far behind before he struck his gait again. American Girl was two lengths ahead of Sensation at the quarter pole, and Conley was third and about the same distance behind. The positions were about the same at the half-mile pole, none of the horses appearing to be exerting themselves. The Girl maintained her lead round the turn and into the home-stretch, and was going along at an easy lope when lapped by Sensation. Todd, meanwhile, had been doing some splendid trotting. By one of the most remarkable bursts of speed ever witnessed he advanced from the rear when it was thought that he would have hard work to keep his distance, and took an almost even place with the second horse. In this way the heat was trotted out, American Girl winning by a bare neck, Sensation second, Todd third, and Conley fourth. The time was 2:29, and when it was announced the spectators laughed derisively. They had been led to expect that a mare which had equaled Dexter's fastest time, 2:17¼, could do better than that, and a great many of them must be excused if they pronounced this race a catchpenny affair. The betting now turned in favor of Sensation at the rate of $100 to $80. When the bell rang Todd and Conley failed to appear, and the people began to wonder if they had been drawn from the race. After ten minutes' delay, Conley came through the gate, and an additional ten minutes elapsed before Todd followed him. The judges restored the audience to its wonted good humor by fining Aleck Lewis, Todd's driver, $10 for not attending to business, and the next progressed. A start was effected at the second trial, American Girl and Sensation again leading. At the quarter pole the Girl ran away from all of them, but her advantage was only a temporary one, as Sensation went up to her wheel before the half was reached. Conley broke badly at the quarter, and, as his driver could do nothing with him, he was distanced. Todd trotted fast enough through the heat to go under the wire a good third. The race was between American Girl and Sensation altogether. From the half-mile pole on they were alternately neck and neck, half a head in front, first one and then they went under the wire, a length in advance of Todd, it was generally supposed that the heat would be declared dead, so close were they together. The judges, however, gave the heat to Sensation, the time being 2:26¾. The winner was now more of a favorite than ever, and met with scarcely any opposition at the pool-stand. American Girl and Sensation started off even on the third heat, and Todd was only a short distance behind. Going around the turn, the mare broke, but was brought down after a few skips, during which she managed to get several feet the better of Sensation. Todd also broke about the same time, and was some twenty lengths behind when he began to trot again. American Girl and Sensation went up the stretch and around the turn like a double team, and it was not until the home stretch was reached that the horse showed in front, and the lead there gained was held to the close. American Girl passed the stand second, a length behind, and Todd third. Time, 2:25¾. The latter horse showed another extraordinary burst of speed in this heat, saving himself from being shut out after being fully thirty lengths behind, and making the closing half of the mile in 1:09½. The fourth heat was also won by Sensation. He took the lead at the commencement, and was not compelled to struggle for it afterward. American Girl came in second, a length behind, and Todd third. The latter horse is unquestionably a wonderful animal. His equal in the last half mile of a heat probably does not exist.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Sixth and closing day of the summer meeting. Purse of $1,500, free for all. American Girl to carry twenty pounds; dead weight; $1,500 to 1st, $1,250 to 2d, $500 to third, $250 to 4th.

Benjamin Mace's Sensation	2	1	2
William Lovell's American Girl	1	2	3
Aleck Lovell's Henry Todd	3	3	4
W. H. Crawford's J. W. Conley	4	dis.	
R. & J. Bowsett's Uncle Hark	dr.		
A. F. Fawcett's Bashaw, Jr.	dr.		
W. Armstrong's Fred Hoopes	dr.		

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter	Half.	Mile.
First	37¾	1:14	2:29
First	37	1:13¾	2:26¾
Second	37½	1:13¾	2:26¾
Third	37¾	1:13¾	2:26
Fourth			

HOSES CONSOLATION.

The fourth race of the day was for a consolation purse for running horses which have been unsuccessful during the meeting,—horses beaten once allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds; first horse to receive $300; second, $175; third, $75; fourth, $50; mile heats, two in three. Out of six nominations the following horses appeared on the contest for consolatory honors and cash: J. J. Crowley's Quartermaster, W. M. Barron's Jennings, C. R. Brown's Keno, E. M. Reynolds' Nick Baker, J. H. Summers' Rockett, J. H. Conlisk's Harry of the West. Quartermaster's excellent performance hitherto in the meeting made him a strong favorite at odds, both in the pools and private betting, though the amount of money invested was but small.

First Heat—The positions of the horses at the start were as follows: At the pole Jennings, third Rockett, Quartermaster, Nick Baker, Keno, Young Harry of the West. After a couple of ineffectual attempts the horses got off well together, and on rounding the turn the lead was with Nick Baker, the favorite keeping Keno third, while the rest were bunched in a bunch about four lengths behind the leader, in which even Jennings' position was passed, the pace being pretty lively. At the first turn at the upper end Keno put on a rush, and a pretty struggle began between him, the favorite, Young Harry, and Nick Baker, in which Keno managed to get the advantage, and, passing up the back stretch a magnificent race for first place took place, in which Keno held his own, with Young Harry inspiring a leg of the field in positions from which the lead could be gone for at any moment. At the turn the pace was enlivened, the field were still well together, and it was difficult to form any opinion as to which of the horses was the favorite as a staying horse, and shot into equality with Young Harry, Rockett and Nick Baker, and it became evident that the consolatory cash was to be divided all among these. A hundred yards from home Keno made a game and successful effort to win first place, which he retained, passing under the wire, Nick Baker a good second, Quartermaster third, Young Harry a good fourth, while Jennings was distanced.

Time, 1:48¾.

Second Heat—The confidence in the favorite was but little shaken by his defeat, and the betting on him was even against the field. The start was very badly managed this time. The starter at last succeeded in the fall unintentionally, and the horses got to the quarter-mile pole before the recall was sounded, a consequence of which was caused by a controversy between the judges and a wrathy individual who had made a bet, and wished them to settle it on the spot. Quartermaster's rider mastered him at last, and the horses were ordered to go, which they did in a straggling manner, Keno leading, Nick Baker second, Young Harry third, Jennings fourth, Rockett fifth, and Quartermaster sixth. Keno was first to reach the home-stretch, and, coming home, the pace was livened materially without any change in the position, which was delightfully even, promising a very close finish, to a splendid race. Unfortunately, when within 100 yards of the wire, Three Cheers behaved very badly, swerving to the outside of the track and crowding Uncle Hark very close to the fence. The chestnut colt's jockey stuck well to his horse during the foul, and made a game attempt to recover the lead and passed him, but the bay retained ground in his favor and passed under the wire a neck ahead. The foul was so clear that the decision of the judges was awaited with but little interest. It was generally conceded that the General, whose voice since Saturday has become singularly faint, probably from reading a sermon on humorality to the jockeys on the Transit House, announced semi-audibly that the foul was considered accidental, and the jockey would not be barred from again riding, which announcement was hailed round the park from the stentorian larynx of Charley Schwartz, who had laid his voice by to rest for a day, and shouted magnificently. No time taken.

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E. F. Fuller's b. g. Lagonier	1	1	1
William Darling's b. m. Ella Thorp	dis.		

Time—2:43¾, 2:40, 2:39¼, 2:50½.

THE LAST RACE

of the day, and of the meeting, was a match for $400 between R. and J. Bowsett's c. f. Mary Bowsett and J. C. Simpson's b. f. Marion, very pretty and promising 3-year-old fillies. Before the race Simpson's filly moved a trifle lame, but, as was subsequently shown, the hurt was not sufficient to interfere with her going. A good start was effected, and it was at once plain that the skinny was to be a very lively one. Marion led off very prettily, and maile for the turn, running very fast, the chestnut lapping. Round the turn they sped, and, getting into the homestretch, and a neck and neck contest ensued, which ended, however, in the bay still having the lead. Coming down the home-stretch the chestnut made a gallant struggle, but the fleet-footed bay filly proved too much for her, and came in a winner by a length. Time, 54.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Running match: between two year old fillies, carrying 97 pounds, for $400; half mile dash:

J. C. Simpson's b. f. Marion	1
R. & J. Bowsett's Mary Bowsett	2

Time—54 seconds.

SALE OF REDWING.

Yesterday morning Mr. A. W. Richmond, of Buffalo, a wealthy horse-fancier, and the proprietor of some of the fastest stock in the East, purchased the bay stallion Redwing of Mr. Gilbert Deutcher, of St. Paul, for $3,000. The performances of the horse received attention in these columns during the meeting, and attracted general notice on the track. Men competent to judge took on him with a great deal of favor, and say that the bargain made by Mr. Richmond is a good one. Whether he will trot any better in future or not, Redwing will nevertheless be a valuable addition to Mr. Richmond's stable.

NOT HURT AFTER ALL.

It was stated on the track yesterday morning that the running mare Euchre, which threw her rider on Saturday evening, in the three-mile heat race, and ran into a fence post with such force as to tear it out of the ground, escaped without any injury save a slight scratch in the shoulder. In a few days she will be ready for the course again. It would be a serious loss to her owner if she had been permanently injured in the runaway, as she is one of the fastest runners, and will be one of the most valuable brood mares in the country.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The horse Henry Todd trotted his last race under that name yesterday. Henceforward he will be called J. G. Brown, out of compliment to a gentleman who is well known in this city, and who in his time has been the owner, in whole or in part, of a great many fast horses. Brown, as a horse, is entered before, is an extraordinary horse, and will never disgrace his new name.

THE JOLIET RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 7, 1873.—The second annual meeting of the Joliet Trotting Park Association commences to-morrow. Every arrangement is now complete, and among the ninety-three entries are some of the best stock in the country, such as the American Girl, Pilot Temple, J. H. Conley, Ripon Boy, Logan, Lady Fox, Kate Hazard, Mila Colwell, Redwing, Country Boy, Joe Udall, and Topsey. The prizes are $1,200 for trotting to-morrow, and $1,200 for horses having a record of three minutes, and the same purse for 2:27 horses. Among the entries for the 2:27 race are Logan, Joker, Ripon Boy, and John H. The purse for half-mile dash, running, is $100, and Melrose and Kitty O'Neil are the leading contestants. The meeting will continue four days, and American Girl will enter the last day, in the free-to-all race. A great many horsemen are already in town, and every train brings new accessions.

FAIR, PA.

FAIR, Pa., July 7.—There are sixty-three entries for the races, here on the 16th, 17th, and 18th insts. The entries for the 2:31 race on the 18th are John W. Conley, Sensation, J. G. Brown, Judge Fullerton, and Flora Belle.

THE DERBY DERBY.

From the New York World, July 8.

The last and by far the most important event of the day was the third renewal of the Jersey Derby. So much has been said and written of this event that it has assumed almost national importance. Out of the long list of entries, forty-two in number, seven of the youngsters weighed in, viz.: McGrath's Tom Bowling, Belmont's Count D'Orsay, McDaniels' Springbok, Morris' Long Branch, Coffee's Lightning Colt, and Hunt Reynolds' Whisper, and Bruce's Galway. After a hurried weigh in the seven went to the post, with the betting about as follows:

McDaniel	$1,000	$1,200	
McGrath	1,000	1,250	
Belmont	400	300	200
The Field	100	110	90

There was considerable betting on the race both privately and on the pools sold in this city, and on the boat going down to Sandy Hook in the morning, in a majority of which McGrath was the favorite.

The Race—The race, as an event connected with Independence Day of 1873, will be remembered as a great race; and second, because it was ridden in the pouring rain, which had come up suddenly from the southward, and had driven many of the spectators into the cabins. Immediately after the bell had rung they proceeded to distance from the post, Springbok being stripped and saddled in front of the stand. The colt's truly magnificent appearance, decorated as he was with the colors of Mr. McGrath, elicited much admiration. After a hurried canter, during which Tom Bowling showed his temper by kicking, viz.: green jacket and cap, with orange sash, mounted and led by Tom's favorite stable companion, the two proceeded to the post, Springbok leading. After a little coaxing and cajoling they reported to Starter Ten Eyck, who did Tom Bowling acting as he usually does, either breaking away in front or rear and being coaxed back into line. After the usual positions of those around with him, at the third attempt, after Bowling had settled to the rear, he was right away, and, getting off at good speed, when the Starter, thinking unexpectedly gave the word, Tom at once showing in front, with Galway second, Long Branch third, and Coffee's colt fourth, Springbok fifth, and Whisper sixth. Bowling's move of that before Whisper had reached the three-quarter pole he was leading three lengths, coming up the stretch he increased his lead somewhat, Galway second, Long Branch third, Springbok and D'Orsay both leaving Judge Bell five, they passed the judges' stand, Bowling first, five lengths; Galway second, Long Branch third, Springbok being two lengths in front of Count D'Orsay. The others were so far away as to be scarcely counted in the race. After they had rounded the first turn, and got well into the back stretch, Bobby Swim took a strong pull on Bowling, who at once came back to his work, so that but a neck separated him from Springbok at the half, while the latter was four lengths in front of D'Orsay, the last being a length in front of Long Branch, Galway third, Coffee's colt sixth, and Judge Bell last. Rounding the lower turn the favorites ran so even that the partisans of each claimed that their choice was leading, but at the head of the stretch Swim easily, But at the head of the stretch Swim again got a pull on Bowling, who responded, and in a dozen strides he had a length, nor could all the skill of Jimmy Rice on Springbok bring the winner of the Belmont any closer to Tom Bowling not only galloped away from all the others, but he won the race by three lengths, Galway second, he pulled him up within fifty yards of the stand, Springbok finishing second, half a length in front of D'Orsay, who had come with a quick rush in the last 100 yards, but could not reach Mr. Macdaniel's colt, letting alone the speedy son of Lexington and Lucy Fowley, who not only was easy, but did it in good time,—2:45¾,—which, considering the heavy rain storm and the blowing of a gale of wind dead against the horses at the finish, must be considered very good time. Galway finished fourth, Long Branch fifth, Coffee's colt sixth, and Whisper last, none of them having a ghost of a chance with the leaders from the tap of the drum.

THE WINNER.

He is a light bay, with a stripe down his face, which ends over the left nostril in a diamond-shaped white spot, two white hocks behind, exhibiting nearly half way to the hocks. He stands fifteen hands and a quarter of an inch high, on well-balanced legs, but he really does not seem so high until one stands along side of him. He has a clean, game, and blood-like head, set on a strong, deep, broad neck, running imperfectly into his shoulders. The neck from larynx to the breast is very short, this being a marked characteristic of his sire. His shoulders are strong and muscular at the points of the scapula and humerus incline toward each other, and are well covered with muscle, and yet narrow perceptibly to the eye as one stands in front of the colt. His chest is not too broad, but sufficient to allow the free action of the lungs. His ribs are large, well arched, roomy, and run clear back. He has great length, his loins are broad without being the least ragged. From the hips to the root of the tail he has great length. His thighs are large with long muscles, showing great leverage, and from the stifles to the hocks he has great length and immense muscles. His hocks are clean, free from all beadiness, and a little straight. His legs are truly magnificent. His arms are broad and flat, the muscles fall into the knees, which are broad, flat, and straight. The cannon bones are short and broad, and his legs taper gradually and beautifully from the elbow to the fetlock joint. His pasterns are long, large, and oblique, and fill up a foot that is high, concave, and wide at the base. Tom's great imperfection is, however, as almost ungovernable temper. Many who saw him yesterday will remember how he delayed the starts at Long Branch and Saratoga last summer, and at Elizabeth, Ohio, was in the habit of scuffling and pulling his hands down to his knees. Yesterday he tried it, and held his head in the dust till he was subjugated. Now she is a long way from the start, and, although leading when at the bend of the stretch, was beaten by Mr. Belmont's daughter of Kentucky and Camilla. Tom's other efforts have been victories on the 18th July, at Saratoga.

Stakes, half a mile, in 50½, beating Silk Stockings two lengths and nine others, including Long Branch who was fourth. Returning to Long Branch he won the Thespian Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:16½, beating Zeb Ward's Artist, Belmont's Medora, and two others. Two days after he won the August Stakes, a mile, carrying 105 pounds, in 1:47, beating Wizard and Dolorso. He then journeyed to his Blue Grass home, where after a winter's rustication, he faced the starter as a three-year-old on the famous old track at Lexington, which with 101 pounds up, or eleven pounds over weight, he ran a race of mile-heats in two straight heats, each of which was done in 1:43¾. Tom Bowling has several valuable engagements on hand, the first of which is for the Ocean Hotel Stakes, a mile and three-quarters on the 15th inst. On the 19th inst. he is in the Robins Stake, two miles. On the 24th of July at Saratoga he is in the Travers Stakes, a mile and three-quarters. He is also in the Dixie Stakes, two miles at Baltimore next October, while for the fall of 1874 he is in the Makerily Stakes, three miles, at Jerome Park.

BASE BALL.

BOSTON, July 7.—Base ball—Philadelphia, 13; Mutuals, 10.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK AIKEN'S BENEFIT.

"Old Probabilities," if that is the name of the gentleman at Washington who controls the storms, appears to have an especial spite against a most indefatigable theatrical manager, and a very worthy gentleman. Since Mr. Aiken opened his theatre, until within a week or so, the announcement of a new piece, or an unusually brilliant performance upon his stage, was simultaneous with another announcement that the area of low barometer would prevail in this neighborhood. There was no way apparent to dodge this coincidence. If he endeavored to get in his work in advance, he only appeared to be giving information to his enemy at the capital. If he reserved it so as to head that inexplicable party off, his house suffered for want of advertising. And so Mr. Aiken has had what is known as "mighty bad luck." It was bad enough to persecute the poor man on regular nights, but to come down on him at a complimentary benefit was a little too bad. Frank had nothing to do but with the benefit. A number of his friends got it up for him; the artists and attaches of his theatre were only too glad to volunteer their services. Above all things the notice of the benefit was very short, and as the low barometer had just departed after a visit of ominous length, it was hoped that more than average ill-nature, it was hoped that the enemy was forestalled. But lo, before even-ing the heavy clouds began to muster, and every indication of rain was given. The citizens were too sharp for "Old Probabilities." They were also in full force at the theatre before the rain came down, and Mr. Aiken had the satisfaction of seeing an unusually large audience gathered before the stage. The first piece was a farce, "Two Can Play at that Game." Mr. Aiken appearing as *Howard Lovell*, Mrs. Allen as *Mrs. Charles Arundle*, and Mrs. Fred Woodhull as the chambermaid, *Charles Arundle*. The melodrama was well received, and concluded with "Zoloe," which performance was played the last time. So smoothly did it run that it is almost to be regretted that it was the last time. The audience, on leaving the theatre, found the rain pouring down upon them, but it found the satisfaction of knowing that for once, at least, "Old Probabilities" had been foiled in his persecution of a deserving manager.

THEATRICAL ARCHITECTURE.

A paragraph was clipped from a Cleveland paper and published in THE TRIBUNE, to the effect that Mr. H. Graham, the architect who built the finest Mr. H. Graham, the architect who built the two handsomest theatres in this city, Hooley's and McVicker's, was engaged to build the new opera-house in the Forest City. This naturally places of amusement, in every tender pieces, and they naturally remonstrated against any such item appearing. Now Mr. Graham never contracted to have built either of those theatres, and he does claim is, that he designed and fitted up the interiors of them, and afterwards of Aiken's Theatre. This claim the other architects will cheerfully allow, and the public will agree that this in itself is a sufficient guarantee of Mr. Graham's taste and ability, for the inside of these theatres is all that can be desired by the most fastidious and critical. This explanation is made in justice to all parties, and does not detract from the justice of any of them.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Cherries and cucumbers were in season in New Westminster, British Columbia, at the date of the last mails—the 17th ult.

—The freight managers of the Boston & Albany Railroad say that last month's business was the heaviest ever done on the road.

—Mollenstadt, Pa., had a public meeting the other day to build a church and secure a pastor, and the generous public subscribed $7.

—The boys of Evansville, O., are indignant at the interference of irresponsible private citizens with their vested rights of bathing in the city reservoir.

—Gaolkers are not the only bank officials who become rich. The night watchman in a Burlington, Vt., bank died a few days ago, leaving $150,000.

—A woman at Wheeling wanted strawberries for supper while her husband didn't, and stopped the dispute by shooting him through the shoulder. He is a strawberry man now.

—An old lady in Savannah is reported by a city paper to have paid $1,000 to a Mrs. Temple for a piece of the true cross. The plate, of that city, who is a fortune-teller, she has recovered part of the money through a Constable.

—There were two remarkable things about Nancy Harvey, who died in Baltimore last week: She was 117 years old—never nursed George Washington, and died quite even know him.

—It is suggested that persons who go about with their underwear shawls turned inside out to show that they are genuine, should adopt the custom of walking on their heads to show that their boots are soled.

—Over $250,000 worth of bank notes of the old Fulton Bank were burned at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago. It was the last bank in the State to suspend specie payments, and was ruined by Georgia's repudiation of her war obligations.

—The groups of sculpture round the Albert Memorial, in Hyde Park, London, are scrubbed with soap and water to keep them clean, and a man who knows writes to the papers to say that in 700 years they will be scrubbed into shapeless lumps of marble.

—A patriotic murderer of Meridian, Miss., was granted the urgently-requested favor of having his execution take place on the Fourth of July, the Judge being the more ready to attend to the petition from the fact that the hanging would help along the proposed celebration.

—Some man committ suicide with no reasonable excuse for the act. But would Mr. Wade, of Houston, Texas, be censured for shuffling off this mortal coil when it came to be understood that of his fifty children only forty-one are still living?

—Chinese grass-cloth is a new material in this country. It comes in neat little bundles, wrapped around with Chinese paper. This fabric resembles the Irish linen of commerce. The cloth is made of pure thread, and does not crease nor stretch; it is one yard wide, and contains about the same quantity as thirty yards of ordinary silk.

—The experiment of planting pine seed on the waste lands of Eastham, Mass., is reported to be a complete success. A thousand acres are now covered with thrifty pines from seed sown. The land thus covered, but for this protection, would have been a waste tract of shifting sand. As a consequence too, game has increased, and quail, plover, and other birds are plentiful, while fox are scarce.

—There is now living in the town of Worthington, Mass., the family of Silas Marble, which consists of father and mother and twelve children. The father is 67 years old and the mother 61. They were married December 15, 1825, consequently have lived together as man and wife 48 years. The eldest child is nearly 24, the youngest 2.

—Married ladies should be cautious about disciplining their husbands, when the latter come home tipsy, by sticking their heads into a bucket of water. At such times the husband is not prepared for the reception of water. Mrs. Funk, of Marietta, Ohio, was in the habit of so disciplining her husband, but got down better now. Last week she tried it, and held his head in the pail till he was subjugated. Now she is a long widow.

—The steamer Galley of Lorne brought over 600 Chinamen day before yesterday, and the MacGregor yesterday brought 600 while the China is about the same with some 1,300 more. Yet in spite of this rapidity with which the Chinese are pouring in, the Chinese population of San Francisco is probably 5,000 less than it was two months ago. The anti-Chinese agitation here has had the effect of driving them into the interior.—*San Francisco Post.*

—This forenoon, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Miss Ida Jones and Miss Hield were driving from Shopiere to Janesville, and, in crossing the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad track a couple of miles this side of the former place, a passing locomotive, without care, struck their carriage, breaking it into fragments. The two ladies were thrown with pieces of the wreck a considerable distance, and Miss Jones was badly injured about the head, and had her collar-bone and several ribs broken. Miss Hield is reported dead.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, July 5.*

—In these warm summer days, says a writer in the Boston *Journal*, a cooling cup is a desideratum. All "hot and rebellious liquors" should be abjured; but such a dainty drink as the following may be taken *con amore*: Half fill a china punch-bowl with slices of pineapple (the rind cut therefrom), and lemon cut very thin, arranged in alternate layers, each layer being strewed with white granulated sugar. Pour over the fruit as much claret wine as will fill the bowl; cover closely, and let it stand six hours. Then put in a piece of ice, and when cold turn into it a bottle of plain soda water, and serve in large goblets with slices of pine-apple and lemon.

—We woke up yesterday morning and found the ground covered with snow, and the thermometer down to 40 degrees. By noon, however, it was almost gone. The storm was severer, it was almost gone. The storm was remarkable for the season of the year. At the Comet eight inches of snow fell during the night, and up by the Equator we hear of from 12 to 18 inches. The pouring rain which preceded the snow swelled the creek somewhat, and made many a mud-puddle in the streets. As we write, however, a stranger would have no idea of the great change in the weather that has occurred and is all over. The streets are dry, snow has disappeared almost entirely, and the mercury has recovered its buoyancy to an alarming extent.—*Georgetown (Col.) Miner, July 2.*

THE TRAGEDY AT SIDNEY, NEB.

A Heroic Woman Defending Her Honor and Her Life Against Two Desperadoes.

*From the Omaha Herald, July 8

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 7.

Local finances and trade are quiet, and money is abundant for all who can furnish satisfactory collaterals or make approved paper. There is a good deal of paper offered in the street at from 12 to 15 per cent per annum, but it is of a class which banks do not care to take. Much of it is real estate paper with from six months to a year to run. Periods too long for bank capital, and too short for another class of money that seeks investment in mortgages for three or four years. Many of the banks would be glad to increase their sixty-day loans at 8 per cent.

Exchange is firm at 25c per $1,000 premium.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN EUROPE.

Among the latest advices from the European Syndicate to their correspondents in the United States is an item to the effect that the bonds of thirteen American railroad companies have become discredited in the European markets on account of the non-payment of the July interest. This, together with the notable fact that the German Government had invested $10,000,000 of its surplus funds in the new 5 per cent bonds of the United States, has had a beneficial effect, not only on Government bonds, but on almost all classes of American securities *except railroad* bonds. There is and has been a large amount of capital in all the European money centres seeking investment. For a time, the Vienna panic,—and in England, the fear of a drain of specie from the Bank of England to Germany,—caused so much apprehension that capitalists hoarded their money. But the temporary hoarding has caused an accumulation of capital that must soon seek investment, but it will avoid all new and untried American railroad securities, and also many kinds of European joint stocks that were considered good before the Vienna panic. The recent falling off in the British revenue and the consequent decline of British consols will, perhaps, also cause them to be less sought after for permanent investment. Thus, a large class of securities that a year ago were absorbing an immense amount of European capital, will have no such effect on the market this summer, and the better class of American securities, national, State, and city bonds, real-estate mortgages, and railroad bonds of established credit, will be in demand. It seems, also, not improbable that the deficiency of satisfactory securities will make lower rates of interest for money in Europe than now.

In the United States it is well understood that in April and May, and even up to within a few weeks, there has been some apprehension of extreme stringency, and possibly something approaching a crisis next fall. No one could foresee what would be the effects of the reaction in the fever of railroad building, and the failure to sell the bonds of the new roads, as the projectors and builders had expected.

It is believed now, however, by many conservative capitalists that the danger of a crisis next fall from these causes has passed. All railroad bonds, except such as are sustained by an ample revenue from their roads, are avoided, but there has evidently been

ARRIVAL OF CONFIDENCE

in the prospects of the fall money market, not only here in the West, but in New York. In our money article of last Thursday we gave some of the reasons for this, one of the principal ones being the decrease in imports of foreign goods, the increase of the export of domestic products, and the consequent decline in the price of gold from 116 two months ago to near 110 now. All circumstances indicating an increase of unemployed and loanable capital in the country. We learn that this is the view taken of the situation by some of the New York capitalists who are correspondents of Chicago bankers. Some of the moneyed men of Eastern cities, who were apprehensive of extreme stringency in the money market next fall, and had not bought a dollar of securities for six months, but had allowed their income to accumulate, have lately begun to seek investments, and we hear of special instances of purchases of first-class Western securities, like Cook County bonds, Chicago City 7s, etc., etc., by men who would not buy anything of the kind a month ago.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN

Railway, proper, is now complete, and the Buffalo *Advertiser* says a locomotive recently passed over the line. The Eastern and Western connections, however, have not been perfected yet. The Directors met not long ago, and formulated their policy and position, as follows:

First—The Company will not loan its credit to, and guarantee for, stock in the Erie & Niagara Company, and to subscribe for and become owners of stock therein. The same powers were conferred with reference to the Michigan Air Line Railway Company, the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railway Company, and to the Detroit River Railway & Bridge Company.

Second—An agreement between that Company and the Erie & Niagara for operating the line of the latter.

Third—An agreement with the Directors of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway for running over the line of said Company, and for other purposes. The Canada Southern proper will have no direct connection on the Toledo, Canada Southern & Michigan Midland for its Western connections. The former factor it in communication with the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and the latter will give the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern connection. With these two important feeders in operation at the West, and the proposed New York West Side forming a southern connection, the traffic of the Canada Southern Railway cannot fail to rapidly assume large proportions.

TAXATION OF GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Circuit Court of Orange County, North Carolina, recently made a novel decision—based on the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States, which touches the mooted point of the taxation of mortgages or other evidences of debt usually classed with personal property. The question of right to tax came up in the case of Mrs. Annie Turner for relief from taxation upon money on hand or on deposit on the 1st day of April, 1872. Judge Tourgee decided that it is accordant with a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that no "credit" could be taxed by a State so as to impair the obligations of the contracts. The State could not impose a tax on money on hand or on deposits consisting of United States Treasury notes, or National Bank notes, or upon obligations by one party or another.

The case having been carried up by appeal to the State Supreme Court, the opinion of that body was rendered by Judge Reade, reversing the decision of Judge Tourgee, and affirming the constitutional right of the State to tax moneys on hand or on deposit, whether consisting of United States notes or National Bank notes, and affirming also the right of the State to tax solvent credits. As the original decision was based on the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is believed the case will be carried up.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
6-20s of '62	117¾	118
6-20s of '64	116¾	117
6-20s of '65	116¾	117
6-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	116¾
6-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	117¾	117¾
6-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	117¾
10-40s	113¾	114
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¾	115
Gold (full weight)	114¾	115
Gold Coupons	114¾	115
Gold Exchange	115	115¼
Sterling Exchange	109¾@110¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99¾ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 7s	99@100	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record, July 7:

Larrabee st, n of Menomonee st, w f, Lot 17, dated Jan. 13, 1870; consideration, $1,000.

Prentiss st, w of Sangamon st, n f, 19 ft to alley, dated July 5; consideration, $700.

Ridgeville Road, e of Bloomingdale Road, s f, Lot 104, dated June 26; consideration, $450.

Lyman st, 42½ ft s w of Haynes st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $1,000.

North av, bet Kimball and Sheridan ave, s f, 99x120 ft, dated June 27; consideration, $600.

Lincoln st, 141 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, and N of 140 ft, 255 ft deep to and f w on Sidney st, dated June 10; consideration, $3,941.

Walnut st, s of Fifty-first st, w f, Lot 92, dated June 30; consideration, $1,000.

Wabash av, s f, Lot 38, Block 2, Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, dated June 30; consideration, $1,000.

Sheffield av, 66 ft s of Webster st, e f, 22x125 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st, 50 ft s of Webster st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st, 75 ft s of Webster st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st, 100 ft s of Webster st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st,

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The newly elected officers of Tabernacle Division, Sons of Temperance, will be installed in due form by the Washingtonian Home this evening.

The phenomenon of a policeman popping into the office of the Clerk of the United States Court, at all kinds of unexpected periods, is causing no little neighborhood. The profession is very easy; the machine is out of repair, every time the Clerk calls, both alarm, messenger and policeman, come rushing in.

Johnny Burr and Jerry Trombly fought with clubs on Sunday night, in the vicinity of Gard's brewery, on Ulman street when Trombly was knocked out in the arch. Banyon fined the worsted $20.

The picnic of the Union Catholic Library Association, which was to have taken place on the Fourth, will come off to-morrow at Tracey's Grove. There will be races, music, dancing under a covered tent, and a general good time.

Constable Bridges yesterday arrested Johannah Perkins, of No. 37 Huron street, for stealing a valuable set of furs from Mary Johnson, of No. 37 Huron street. The property was found in a second-hand store on North Side.

Officer Folin, who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary on Sunday night, was examined on Monday morning, and fined $50, and he rode in the bus to the Bridewell.

The first annual reception of the Highland Park Building Company will be held in the new hotel in that pleasant suburb this evening, when there will be dancing, a banquet, and music by the Great Western Light Guard Band. David L. Gage, Jesse O. Norton, John B. Drake, Charles L. Wilson, Obadiah Jackson, C. E. Farwell, and other prominent citizens are on the Managing Committee.

Henrik Schisser, of Logan County, writes from Lincoln that he arrested a man calling himself William Langsdell, having in his possession an open single buggy, painted red, about one third worn, two sets of single harness, one lap-robe and one worn; also, two horses, and one new one, 3 breaking pony, supposed to be new to. The owner can communicate with the Sheriff.

Some well soaked rowdies engaged in a street fight, on Sunday evening, at the corner of Centre avenue and Fourth street, and during the affray George McFarland was severely cut on the head and face by the muzzle of a revolver. Another of the herd, Frank Conley, received a bullet in his thigh, from which he will recover. The only participant arrested was a fellow named Deegan, who was fined for disorderly conduct by Justice Banyon.

Margaret O'Neill, living at No. 355 Third avenue, attempted to rekindle a fire her husband had started, but which failed to burn. She then poured wood on the embers and poured kerosene out of a can on the wood. The oil exploded, burning the lower part of her person and her hands and face. Dr. G. A. Lanagan was called to attend her, and had her removed to the County Hospital, where she died at 9 o'clock Sunday night.

A care-worn-looking girl presented herself before Mrs. McDonald, at the corner of Desplaines and West Adams street, last Saturday, representing that she was homeless and friendless, and needed aid. Mrs. McDonald, being kind-hearted and compassionate, took her into her house, fed and clothed her, and engaged her to do some work, at a liberal compensation. On Sunday morning the girl ran away, taking money and jewelry to the value of $100. She was pursued into the basement of the French Catholic Church, but escaped capture, and has not been seen since.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society, who are giving away lunches for fifty cents in the basement of the Union National Bank building, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, desire to say that in consequence of inability to get in all their provisions yesterday morning, they fell short of provisions, but they promise a good supply hereafter every day during the week between the hours of 12 and 3, and all their friends and all kind-hearted people are invited to pay them a visit and partake of an excellent lunch well served and well served.

Last Friday night two suspicious-looking fellows left a trunk in the care of the watchman at the Chicago City Railway Company's barn. The watchman, believing the trunk to have been stolen, informed Sergt. Barrett, of the Cottage Grove Station, who detailed an officer to watch the property and arrest whoever called for it. The arrest of a man was effected Saturday night. The trunk had previously reported that on the night of the 4th his house at Hyde Park had been entered by burglars and a trunk containing about $125 worth of property stolen. His Honor has identified the captured property as being that which was taken from his house. The prisoner, Henry Schulits, was locked up to await further developments.

Yesterday morning Justice Scully was occupied about ten minutes in hearing the evidence of witnesses and participants of a row which occurred on Sunday night at the corner of Chicago avenue and Paulina street. It appears that four rowdies attempted to force an entrance into a saloon by smashing a pane of glass. Officer Kosky ran them break the glass, and attempted to arrest them. They took to their heels, and ran into a house near by, whither they were followed by the officer. A desperate fight ensued, in which the officer was disarmed of his club, and but for the timely arrival of Sergt. Bracco and Officer Dewy, Kosing would have been severely wounded, if not killed. Two of the rowdies, named Achert and Kelly, were arrested and locked up at the Eighth Precinct Station. They were fined $100 each, and Achert was held for trial in bail of $500.

It will be remembered that at the time of the Tribune's scaffold gave way in the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Depot, causing the death of two men and the wounding of another, Mr. Corley, who had his two legs broken. He is still in the County Hospital. A few days ago his wife was confined of twins at her residence, No. 267 Twenty-third street, near Wentworth avenue, where she now lies very low, and in great need of assistance. The St. George's Benevolent Society attended to her pressing necessities placing her beyond the reach of actual want, but she is in sad need of assistance that in her present condition can only be rendered by her own sex. The attention of some of our good ladies is directed to this deserving case.

The County Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present—Messrs. Singer, Jones, Pahlman, Russell, Crawford, Harting, Lonergan, Galloway, Bogue, Harrison, Ashton, Harris. The Warden of the County Hospital reported that his expenditures for the last quarter were $346.53; as the Insane Asylum they were $566.39. It was ordered that $3,761 be paid to H. A. Streeter & Co., contractors for iron-work on the new jail. A number of bills were ordered paid. Mr. Bogue offered a resolution, which was adopted, holding the Clerk of the Circuit Court responsible for fees in all cases where the people are only nominally plaintiffs, and making it unnecessary to collect them only in cases where the county is pecuniarily interested.

The Board of Police held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Several applications for saloon licenses were referred to the Superintendent of Police, with instructions to inquire into the character of the places the applicants have been keeping. The President submitted an order, wherein the Board decline to issue a license to any saloon-keeper who has been convicted of violating the ordinances regulating the traffic in liquor. It was laid over. The resignation of Policeman Jacob Krause was received and accepted. Policeman Nicholas Bennett was charged with going to sleep while on duty, and found guilty. The roundsman who made the complaint also asserted that Bennett was drinking whisky in a saloon while highwaymen were going through a belated traveler on this beat. The case was taken under advisement. An order was passed requiring the custodian and other members of the police force who deliver property to citizens to collect the charges that may have been paid by the city on such property, where it can be legally done and to turn over the sums received for the benefit of the city. Adjourned.

A Good Performance.

As a proof that the ladies of "Young England" are not behind their grandmothers in pluck and stamina, the following impromptu achievement will testify: About half-past 11, on the day of the great race, as the Duke of Beaufort and his daughter, Lady Blanche Somerset, were preparing for a ride in the Row, her ladyship remarked that she should like to see the Derby run for, but as his Grace had made no arrangements, there was only one chance open—to ride down. No sooner said than done. Both being in good condition, they started at a quarter to 1, and reached the Downs in an hour and forty minutes. The Blue's coach was easily found near the winning post, whereat they lunched, and after witnessing the race, returned to town on horseback reaching Grosvenor square at half past 8. To add to the pleasantness of the trip the crowd had assembled on the course before they got there, and only four vehicles were passed after crossing Putney Bridge. They had the road all to themselves, likewise, in returning. Considering that Lady Blanche is only 17, this was a marvelous performance; and shows what condition acquired by hunting through the winter, and riding, walking, and dancing exercise, in the season, is town—will accomplish.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Pittsburgh Railroad track; water on premises; 5 years' time and small payments. Apply to FRED. GRANT, 167 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Ayer, Campbell, Hoyne, Lincoln, Walnut, Wallace, Portland and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shoreland, Portland and Stewart-ave.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Also, a very small payment down, five years' time, 7 per cent interest. No agents. Apply to owner, 115 LaSalle-st., room 36.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST Adams-st., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build can have required terms, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400, $450 AND $500—EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, sound and healthy, and omnibus line; high and dry, with perfect title. Call and get full particulars. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residences, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, brick and stone basement, parlor and sliding doors, all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at once. Call from 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Hyman-av., three minutes' walk to horse-cars. Inquire at 55 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS, ON ROBEY-ST., great bargains are offered for a few days. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TAYlor-st., 8 rooms; cheap, and easy terms. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON EMERALD-ST., AT VERY low figures if taken at once. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SALOON AND FIX-tures; rent less the new City Hall, on Adams-st.; I will trade the old place for lots in the city. Call at No. 97 West Randolph-st. M. C. WHIDMAN.

FOR SALE PARK-AV.—HOUSE AND FURNIture, and lot 88x135 to 16-foot alley; house has all the modern improvements; 17 rooms; everything new; beautiful home. ENTDEN & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY AND BASEment, 10 rooms, modern improvements, lot 24x124; must sell at once. ENTDEN & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—BEAUTIFUL COUNtry house, house 32 rooms; 11 acres of land; improved in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap. ENTDEN & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNELL BLOCK OF 4 ACRES, near Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-third-st.; 1,000 feet front; corner Cornell or Grand Boulevard; 1/4 railway track; 4 dwellings; 4 stables; 4 lots; 2 wells; 2 cisterns; rent, $4 a day. ENTDEN & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE HOME OF LARGE grounds, and shrubbery of 20 years' growth; good house; barn; carriage-house; stable; 2 wells; 2 cisterns; 2 acres; 200 fruit trees; abundance of evergreens

FOREIGN.

Eugenie's Views on the Future of France and Europe.

Cassagnac Severely Wounded in His Duel with Banc.

Additional Russian Victories in Khiva.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A letter from Geneva to the *World* gives a reported conversation with Eugenie, late Empress of France. She says her visit to France is for political purposes, and it is useless to try to conceal it. She believes there will soon be a grand return of the people to order and said that the Piedmontese Government at Rome, the anti-Christian and Pagan Court at Berlin, and the wild communards at Paris and Madrid are filled with fear at the awakening of Catholic France. Now that the wretched Thiers is gone, all moves well. MacMahon is prudent and loves France. The future, said Eugenie, is ours, and France will lead the reaction against forces which have seemed to threaten the existence of society and religion throughout Europe. She saw in the future France again at the head of the nations; the robbers driven out of Rome; the Pope restored; Germany divided into harmless States; Austria again strong.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Paris people state that the Archbishop has addressed a petition to the Assembly, asking permission to build, at his own expense and by public subscription, a church on the Buttes Montmartre, the stronghold of the late insurrection.

PARIS, July 7.—Assembly has adjourned until Friday in honor of the Shah of Persia.

The duel between M. M. Rane and de Cassagnac took place this morning on Luxembourg Territory. M. de Cassagnac was seriously wounded.

M. Rane was also wounded.

AFRICA.

[Herald Cable].

LONDON, July 7.—The *Herald* correspondent at Khartoum telegraphs, via Alexandria, confirmation of the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker and party, all the details of which are known from previous dispatches. He adds that Sir Samuel Baker has succeeded in organizing district governments, appointing Superintendents, and making Fatiko the twenty-second chief station, Yondokooro being next in importance. He also established eight other principal posts, which form a connected chain from Nubia to Nyanza, and obtained 1,000 additional troops to complete the garrisoning of the communications.

An important geographical discovery is said to have been made which will astound the scientific world, as it pretends that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza prove to be one and the same water, and a magnificent inland sea 700 miles in length. It is further said that vessels can now be launched above the falls named after Sir Roderick Murchison, and sail to Ujiji. Sir Samuel Baker and party are in excellent health, and leave at once for Souakim, on route to Suez. The above narrative is direct from the explorer's lips.

KHIVA.

LONDON, July 7.—Dispatches from Khiva state that the town of Mangel, which made a desperate resistance, was first and destroyed by the Russians. Kilaf, which surrendered without firing a shot, was spared. The victors found in Khiva 10,000 Persian slaves, many of whom claimed the protection of Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 7.—Upon the resumption of the trial of the Tichborne claimant, this morning, it was announced that the defendant was sick, and he was excused from attendance upon the court for a few days. Mr. Hawkins, of the prosecution, said they would close their case on Wednesday next, when an adjournment of ten days will be taken.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, July 7.—The City of Vich, thirty-seven miles from Barcelona, is blockaded by Carlists.

MADRID, July 7.—Senor Suner, Minister of the Colonies, is engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme for reform in the Island of Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A Herald cable says O'Kelly is still confined in the national prison at Santander, but the Colonial Minister has ordered his transfer to Madrid, and there is good reason to believe his release will soon follow.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 7.—News has been received here that Hugh MacDonald, the newly-chosen Minister of Militia, was elected for Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, by acclamation, on Saturday.

The Dominion revenue for the month of June was $1,782,754. The expenditures for the same time were $1,728,364.

James Ross, formerly Clerk of the Executive Council, committed suicide at Belleville, on Saturday, cutting his throat. He had been insane a month.

A young girl at Aylmer near here shot one of the men who was trying to force an entrance. He died immediately.

It is understood here that Allan's proposals concerning the building of the Pacific Railway have been accepted by the Government.

MONTREAL, July 7.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railroad Company, on Saturday, the terms proposed by Sir Hugh Allan for the construction of the road were accepted.

THE INDIANS.

Apache Lawlessness Increasing in Arizona—Order Concerning the Trial of the Modoc Murderers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, state that a Sergeant from San Carlos has brought information to Camp Grant that a large number of Apaches were at San Carlos and had robbed the trader's store and taken the war-path in the mountains.

A man was dispatched to Sonora to employ Mexicans held in captivity for many years by the Apaches as trailers. Major Brown at once sent a messenger to Camp Grant. Before his arrival eight of the ten Apaches stationed at that post as soldiers, deserted, taking arms and ammunition, showing that the Apaches had facilities for conveying information quicker than the military. Signal fires were visible at several points north and south of Camp Grant. The probability is that death and destruction has commenced again.

FORT KLAMATH, July 3.—The Commissioners' trial of Captain Jack, and other Modocs accessory to the murder of citizens, and implicated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners, will convene on the 15th inst. The following is an extract from special order No. 1:

Should any officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the Commission will nevertheless proceed, and continue the business before it, provided the number present be not less than the number prescribed by law.

(Signed) J. C. DAVIS, Brevet Major-General.

Troops B and K, First Cavalry, left this post yesterday morning for Camp Warner, thence to Camp Harney, and then to Walla Walla. After reaching Walla Walla, Lieut. Bacon will proceed to Camp Halleck on official business.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following is the weekly comparative cotton statement:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	18,322
Same week last year	8,841
Total receipts to date	2,402,049
Same date last year	2,324,422
Exports for the week	25,865
Same week last year	9,649
Total exports to date	2,076,979
Same date last year	1,981,423
Stock at all United States ports	219,104
Same time last year	141,897
Stock at all the interior towns—not reported same time last year	11,626
Stock at Liverpool	317,000
Same time last year	1,169,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	126,000
Same time last year	46,000

Obituary.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Col. James Gavin, of Greensburg, died on Saturday, of congestion of the brain. He was joint author with Mr. Oscar B. Hord, of this city, of Gavin & Hord's Digest of Indiana Laws, and served with distinction as Colonel of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, and has held various offices of trust and honor in the State.

The Credit Mobilier Suit.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—Sixty-two defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits to-day entered personal appearances in the United States District Court, before Judge Shipman, in this city. They moved the bill be dismissed as regards them, on the ground of the want of jurisdiction of the Court, the said defendants residing in the Southern District of New York. The motion to dismiss will probably be argued at the September term. Eighty-seven other defendants appeared by counsel.

DES MOINES.

Died from His Injuries—Drowned—The Yard Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 7.—Mr. W. F. Wells, editor of the Creston *Independent*, who was run over by a locomotive on Thursday last, cutting off his arm at the shoulder, has since died from the effects of his injuries.

Mr. Amzi McWilliams, a farmer, 23 years of age, was drowned in Coon River to-day, four miles west of this city.

The preliminary examination of Nelson L. Yard, charged with the killing of A. J. Jones, June 25, commenced to-day. The District-Attorney held that Mrs. Yard was held on the same charge as her husband, and the Justice before whom the examination is being made, ordered that they be tried jointly on a charge of wilful murder.

Mrs. Jones was examined first, testifying that the relations between the two families were apparently friendly up to the time of Jones' death. Said Yard's wife had told her that she was afraid Jones would take liberties with her. Said Yard's wife was the cause of all the trouble.

A number of other witnesses were examined, none of their testimony having any particular bearing upon the case, except that of L. Perkins, who testified that Yard's wife told him on the night of the murder that Jones came into her room one day last week, held a revolver at her head, and forced her to submit to his demands, telling her at the same time that if she ever told on him he would kill her. She said he made frequent attempts to take liberties with her after this, the last time, on the morning of the murder, when she ran out of the house and left him. He again threatened to kill her if she told on him. Mrs. Yard then told Jones if he ever came again, he was a dead man. Jones replied that he was not afraid of a shooting woman.

The examination for the defense commences to-morrow. Public sympathy is still with Yard and his wife.

JOLIET.

Case of Drowning—Buggy Accident—Penitentiary Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 7.—A boy by the name of George Brown accidentally fell into the canal late Saturday evening and was drowned. His body was at once recovered.

Ex-Deputy Warden Mahew was, on Saturday last, thrown from his buggy and severely hurt. He is under the care of Dr. Heise, and doing well.

The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners meet here to-morrow to pass upon the business of the past month. It is thought they will also determine something definite about the Deputy-Warden's and physician of the prison, about which a great deal of interest is manifested. Major Wham, who has never yet met with the Board, is understood will be here.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Hygrometer.	Direction and force of wind.	Rain in inches.	Weather.
6:53 p. m.	29.05	69	79	S. E. gentle.	....	Fair.
11:53 p. m.	29.99	68	94	S. E. fresh.	....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.91	70	90	S. E., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
3:33 p. m.	29.90	72	80	S. E., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
9:06 p. m.	29.97	61	98	N. E., fresh.	....	Light rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.99	62	96	N. E., fresh.	.11	Clear'g.

Maximum thermometer, 72.
Minimum thermometer, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

MONDAY, July 7, 1873—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Buffalo	29.96	69	S. W., light.	....	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.14	55	N., fresh.	....	Fair.
Chicago	29.90	70	E., fresh.	.17	Clearing.
Cincinnati	29.94	74	N. E., gentle.	.08	Light rain.
Cleveland	29.89	67	E., light.	....	Threaten'g.
Davenport	29.99	68	N., gentle.	.45	Clear.
Denver	30.16	68	S., fresh.	....	Fair.
Detroit	29.87	66	E., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.05	56	Calm.	.20	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.09	67	Calm.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.91	68	N., light.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.96	66	E., light.	.11	Foggy.
Omaha	29.96	72	N., fresh.	....	Fair.
Pembina	30.14	50	N. E., light.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.97	66	N. E., light.	.02	Clear.
Toledo	29.88	70	E., gentle.	....	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—On Tuesday, for the Eastern Gulf States, northerly winds and clear weather, followed by southeasterly winds and occasional local storms. For the South Atlantic States, easterly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with numerous local rains on the immediate coast. For the Middle States, northeast and southeast winds, higher temperature, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. For New England, generally clear weather, with somewhat higher temperature. For the Lake region and Ohio Valley, northeasterly winds, falling barometer, increased cloudiness, and numerous local storms.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 7, 1873.

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	36 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Cincinnati	15 ft. 4 in.	3 ft.	4 in.
Davenport	10 ft. 1 in.	2 in.	....
Keokuk	8 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Leavenworth	8 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Louisville	7 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Memphis	20 ft. 2 in.	....	....
Nashville	13 ft. 2 in.	3 ft.	3 in.
*New Orleans	4 ft. 7 in.	....	....
Omaha	15 ft. 6 in.	....	6 in.
Pittsburgh	7 ft. 8 in.	....	....
St. Louis	9 ft. 3 in.	....	....
St. Paul	9 ft. 0 in.	....	2 in.
Vicksburg	20 ft. 8 in.	....	....

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Round-House Demolished by a Locomotive—Collision on the Connecticut River Railroad.

PITTSFIELD, July 7.—On Saturday afternoon a serious accident occurred at the yard of the Connellsville Railroad Company, which did a great deal of damage, but fortunately, injured no person. A locomotive running into the round-house got off the track. The throttle was opened to allow a vigorous effort to regain the place, when the engine made a sudden plunge, and came in contact with the principal support of the roof. In almost an instant the entire roof of the structure came down with a crash, but fortunately, injured no one. An alarm of fire was struck, but the engines did not go into service. Four valuable locomotives were in the building, and were somewhat damaged, but none were destroyed. The loss on the building will reach about $9,000, and the damage to the rolling-stock about one-half as much. The structure was a new one, having been completed but two months.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 7.—A collision occurred on the Connecticut River Railroad this afternoon, between switch and gravel trains, both moving rapidly around a curve. Two workmen received serious injury.

Flight of a Prominent Lawyer.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—The *Evening News* this afternoon publishes the information that W. H. Hankins, a well-known lawyer, has squandered the funds in his hands belonging to various trusts, and on Thursday left for the Pacific slope, leaving his bondsmen and friends in the lurch. He was a prominent member of several societies, and his defalcation and flight creates considerable excitement.

The Englishwoman.

"H. W." writes to the Louisville *Journal*:

The English women are the poorest dressers in Europe; and yet English society is singularly exclusive. A lady goes to a common ballad concert at St. James' Hall, happens to wear a light Paris bonnet, and is required to take it off in a dressing-room, paying the waiting-woman sixpence to keep it, before she is allowed to take the seats she has paid for. She goes in and finds the hall filled with scrubby, ill-dressed women, each having a bit of ribbon stuck to her hair, and each considering herself in full dress. Of course no gentleman is admitted at Covent Garden or Drury Lane without a stallor-ballet coat and a white cravat; nor then until he has paid sixpence to a hag who turns down his seat for him or opens the door of a box. Go where you will this petty tax is encountered. Why? Because the country is too full of people, and living has to be got at for the overplus in some way. If a London cabby cheats you out of sixpence, he thinks he has done a good thing, but if he does you for half a crown, he feels proud of himself, of his vocation, and of his country. A pretty bar-maid sprinkled me out of a halfpenny on a glass of sherry the other day, and I saw by unspeakable beam out of her lovely, thieving eye, as I turned away, and felt sure of having begged her pinnder. They do their robbery on a small scale. In London a penny is a big thing. I asked an oyster-man to open me a dozen of his oysters. "A dozen sir?" says he. "Yes," I said, "a dozen." "Do you know, sir," says he, "what they cost?" "No," says I. "I don't; what do they cost?" Then, rather melodramatically, he said: "Two and eightpence." When I had eaten the oysters and paid him the money, he rang it on the counter, and could hardly realize that the transaction was genuine.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Struggle for the Western Terminus of the Northern Pacific—Interest Payment by the Union Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The question of the Northern Pacific Railroad terminus continues to excite the people of Puget Sound and Portland. Seattle offers, by way of donation, land and money estimated at $1,000,000, and still adding. Tacoma offers the entire control of the water-front of the city, and a large amount of land in case Seattle does not get the terminus. A party of unquestionable responsibility agrees to build, equip, and put in running order a branch from Seattle to connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad near Tacoo, by Jan. 1, for less than the amount pledged to the Company.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The total amount of coin due holders of the Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds amount to $510,000. Of this sum fully $300,000 has already been disbursed at the redemption office here, and payments still continue in London, New York, and Boston.

FIRES.

Serious Destruction of Property in Various Places.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Advices are received of the destruction by fire, on Sunday, of the business portion of the village of Frog Level, in Newberry County, Loss, $60,000; insurance very small.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 7.—A fire at Waverly, Iowa, on Saturday evening, burned the livery stable of William Carr, with contents belonging to Mr. Heckard. Four horses, hay, and the feed stable of William Boebe were burned. Loss, $2,000; no insurance.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—A Fond du Lac special says the stores of Desonbre, jeweler; Fox, hats and caps; and Lowery's tin-shop, were burned. Loss, $10,000.

STRATHROY, Ont., July 7.—A fire here yesterday burned a block of buildings occupied by different persons. Loss, $50,000.

TORONTO, Canada, July 7.—A fire destroyed Gilmour's Hotel and a building owned by Longlers, Bolon & Gerard, and several small houses. Loss, $90,000; insured.

EARTHQUAKE.

Buffalo Again Visited by a Shock.

BUFFALO, July 7.—Another shock of earthquake occurred at 6 o'clock this morning. The only damage done by the shocks of yesterday was the throwing down of a chimney in the centre of the city.

WASHED UP BY THE LAKE.

The Body of a Boy Found Who Was Drowned Last New Year's Day.

The body found in the lake on Sunday afternoon, to the feet of which a pair of skates were attached, was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Sidney C. Bourne, son of Mr. Bourne, of the firm of P. S. Almini & Co., who was drowned in Lake Michigan last New Year's Day. The details of the poor lad's untimely death were given in THE TRIBUNE at that time, and were stated to be that he went out skating from a point opposite Douglas place, and, being venturesome, he skated far out on the ice. He was about a mile from his companions when they saw him suddenly throw up his arms and then he disappeared below the surface of the ice. Every effort was made to recover the body, but without success, and the bereaved parents were compelled to submit to the hapless disaster which consigned their boy to a watery grave.

The discovery of the body, decomposed and wave-eaten, has thrown a horror about his death which has made the gloom of the household darker than before. The boy was but 10 years old, and a very bright and intelligent lad. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

They Drive a Man Insane and Cause Him to Hang Himself.

Domestic difficulties is a set phrase which, being convenient to express causes for committing suicide that would be otherwise difficult to state, is an expression very common in police reports. Like most set expressions, it does not always convey the right impression. A report from the Chicago Avenue Station last night contained this expression. The person with whom it was associated was Jacob Young, a black, who committed suicide by hanging himself in a cell of the station, from which the report was sent at 8 o'clock last evening. At half-past 6 Charles Krien, of No. 451 West Indiana street, brought Youngblood to the station, saying that he was insane and unmanageable, and had attempted to cut his throat, and requested that he should be locked up. He was thoroughly searched before being put in the cell. At 8 o'clock the station-keeper, Patterson, discovered him hanging from the top bar of the cell door. He at once cut him down, and found that the crazy man had hung himself with shreds of his shirt. A physician was at once sent for, but life was extinct before his arrival. Youngblood was about 40 years of age, and a painter. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

CITY ITEMS.

Officer Hamilton, of the Humane Society, found a horse, answering to the description of one which had been reported to the police as having been stolen, at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, yesterday morning, in a dying condition. The officer removed it, and gave it such care as was necessary.

The alarm of fire from Box 576, at half past 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of flames at No. 92 Canalport avenue, a two-story frame building, owned and occupied by Henry Bremmer as a grocery and dwelling. The fire originated from a lighted candle being dropped in the basement by a boy named Henry Maller, a clerk in the store. The building was damaged to the extent of $600, and the stock $50; insured in the Brewers', of Milwaukee, for $1,500.

Fatal Kerosene Explosion.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 7.—A Frenchwoman and child in Dudley were so badly burned by an explosion of kerosene oil on Saturday night that both died. Another child cannot recover.

Anti-Monopolists.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 7.—The anti-monopoly party are going forward to make nominations for State and county officers.

Seriously Ill.

BOSTON, July 7.—Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the eminent chemist, has been dangerously ill for the past few days.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Base ball—Athletics, 16; Atlantics, 7.

Pere Hyacinthe Unhappy.

The Swiss correspondent of a Paris paper has had an interview with Father Hyacinthe at Geneva. The renowned ex-friar says he is deeply touched by his sympathetic reception from the Protestant public of that city, and has hopes of converting some of the Old Catholics. He deprecates any attempt to divide his Church into "moderate" and "violent" partisans. His idea is that all Catholics must accept Christ, and that they must as inevitably reject Papal infallibility and omnipotence. He would rather sacrifice his reform than one truly Catholic dogma. In his opinion the "confessional," in the hands of the Jesuits, has become the most powerful instrument in existence for the corruption and oppression of consciences. Nevertheless, he desires not its abolition, but its reform. He demands the use of the National language in public worship. These are his main personal tenets. The correspondent regards him as wavering between love for the old and committal to the new doctrine, and as being very unhappy.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Programme of the Next Annual Meeting.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Elmira, N. Y., on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of August, 1873.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

1. "Ought the Chinese and Japanese Indemnities to Be Refunded Unconditionally, or Devoted to Specific Educational Purposes?" In the discussion of the question, Mr. Chin-Laidun, of Shanghai, will speak of the New Educational Movements of China; and Prof. H. Hoose, of the Imperial College of Yedzi (Yedo), on "The New Educational Plans of Japan."

2. "Upon Schools," by Dr. James McCosh, President of the College of New Jersey. Discussion opened by Samuel Fallows, Superintendent of the Schools of Wisconsin.

3. "How Much Culture Shall Be Imparted in Our Free Schools?" by Richard Edwards, President of the Normal University of Illinois. Discussion opened by J. F. Wickersham, Superintendent of Schools of Pennsylvania.

4. "Should American Youth Be Educated Abroad?" by M. H. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont. Discussion opened by H. B. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools of Minnesota.

5. "Education in the Southern States," by the Hon. J. G. Gamble, State Superintendent of Schools, Florida. Discussion opened by R. H. Fairchild, President of Berea College, Kentucky.

6. "Co-Education of the Sexes," by President White, of Cornell University.

7. "The Relation of the General Government to Education," by Prof. G. W. Atherton, Rutgers College, N. J. Discussion opened by John Hancock, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati.

8. "Educational Features of the Vienna Exposition," by Prof. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

A. G. Boyden, Bridgewater, Mass., President.

1. "The Duties and Dangers of Normal Schools," Richard Edwards, President State Normal University, Illinois.

2. "Elementary and Scientific Knowledge," John W. Dickinson, Principal State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

3. "Training Schools—Their Place in Normal-School Work." Miss Delia A. Lathrop, Principal Training School, Cincinnati.

4. "Object Teaching: Its Relative Contribution of Scholastic and Moral Force to the Power of the Teacher," by Henry H. Buckham, Principal State Normal School, Buffalo, N. Y.

The following questions are also presented for discussion:

1. "To What Extent and in What Ways Ought a Normal School to Conform Its Plans to the Wants of the Region in which It Is Located?"

2. "What Should the Normal School Aim to Accomplish in the Teaching of Natural Sciences?"

SUPERINTENDENCE.

J. D. Runkle, Boston, President.

1. "National University," by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.

2. "Study of Psychology," by Prof. Edward S. Joynes, of the Washington and Lee University, Virginia.

3. "A Liberal Education for the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. W. F. Atkinson, of the Institute of Technology, Boston.

DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

N. A. Calkins, New York, President.

Two papers on "Elementary Instruction."

1. "Intellectual Development," by G. L. Farnham, Superintendent Public Schools, Binghamton, N. Y.

2. "Periodic Method with Pronouncing Orthoepy," by Dr. Edwin Ginn, of Cincinnati. Subject for Debate, in Its Relations to Other Methods," by Dr. Edwin Ginn.

Discussion of the subject to follow the last paper.

3. "Arithmetic—Principles and Methods of Illustration," by M. McVicar, Principal of the State Normal Training School, Oswego, N. Y.

4. "How May the Elementary School Instruction Be Made Most Useful to the Future Citizen?" by H. F. Harrington, Superintendent of Schools, New Bedford, Mass.

5. "What Number of School-Hours, Daily, Is Most Profitable for Children Under 10 Years of Age?" by Andrew J. Rickoff, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, O.

Report on "The Kindergarten," by J. W. Dickinson.

Question for Discussion—"How May Pupils in Elementary Schools Be Trained to Speak and Write Our Language Correctly?"

SUPERINTENDENCE OF SUPERANNUATED.

W. T. Harris, St. Louis, President.

1. A paper on Western University Extension, by William D. Wilson, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

2. A report on the Work of the City Superintendent, by Duane Doty, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich.

3. A paper on School-House Plans, by A. J. Rickoff, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, O.

4. A paper on Lyell's Method of Teaching Reading, by William M. Bryant, Superintendent of Schools, Burlington, Vt.

5. A paper by J. H. Binford, Superintendent of Schools, Richmond, Va., on "The Relation Between School-Boards and Superintendents."

The following questions will be presented for discussion:

1. National Schemes in the District Schools.

2. The Departmental Method Below the High School.

3. Shorter School Sessions; the Plan of Utilizing Accommodations by Double Daily Sessions, with Change of Pupils and Teachers.

4. Division of High-School Work into Several Courses of Study.

5. The Abolition of Corporal Punishment in Public Schools.

6. Classification and Grading of Common Schools.

7. Supervision by Special Teachers—Writing, Drawing, Music, Reading, etc.

The Headquarters of the Local Committee of Arrangements will be at the Rathbun House. The Corresponding Secretary will respond by letter to any calls for information. His address is B. B. Ross, Esq., Elmira, N. Y.

BURDSEY GRANT NORTHROP, President.

S. W. WHITE, Secretary.

Teachers' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 7.—An important event at Ottawa during the present week is the third annual meeting of the Society of Illinois School Principals, which begins to-morrow at the Opera House, and is to last three days. The leading schools of the State will be represented by their Principals, Presidents of Colleges, and Professors, as well as a number of gentlemen of the profession from different institutions of learning in the West. The hospitality of the city will be extended to the delegates. The programme of to-morrow will be an address by President H. L. Battwood, an essay on Department Instruction by S. H. White, to be followed by a discussion on the ample treatment of the subject of history by Dr. Willard.

HOMICIDE.

A Bar-Keeper in Bloomington, Ind., Killed by a Business Rival.

From the Indiana Daily Ledger-Standard, July 3.

By a special to this paper from Bloomington, we learn that yesterday evening, ex-Judge Buskirk, President of the First National Bank of that place, shot and killed a man by the name of Rose, a barkeeper, for no greater offense than a refusal to sell him whisky. It seems that Buskirk has been in the habit of going on frequent and prolonged sprees, and that last night, on one of those occasions at the time of the shooting. On account of the habits of Buskirk, his brother, the Hon. R. H. Buskirk, Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, had given notice to Mr. Rose that he was forbidden to sell his brother any more liquor, under pain of the penalty of law, and the effort to obey has cost Rose his life.

Yesterday afternoon a couple of colored men, who have been in the habit of waiting on Buskirk, saw him and asked him to treat them. Buskirk consented and went with them to Rose's saloon and asked for drinks. The barkeeper, Rose refused to sell him whisky, and excused himself by citing the order which the Supreme Judge had served on him. This excited Judge Buskirk the more, and he again demanded the whisky and was again refused, when he drew a pistol, and, without ceremony, shot Rose in the left side. The ball ranged toward the unfortunate man's heart, and Dr. McPheeters pronounced it mortal. Mr. Rose himself knew it to be mortal, and at once began to make preparations for the inevitable event. He made his will a very short time after he received the deadly wound.

Buskirk has been Judge of the Common Pleas Court of that district, and Speaker of the House of Representatives; is the President of a bank, and a man of abundance of means. He is a powerful man, weighing about 200 pounds, and has been a shooting scrape in court with the Hon. James Hughes, and is about 50 years old.

The deceased is represented as a quiet, orderly citizen, about 35 years old. He leaves a wife and two children. He has lived in Monroe County for a long time, and has many friends.

LATER.—As we go to press our editorial correspondent informs us by telegraph that Judge Buskirk waived an examination, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 this evening. The excitement is deep and intense, and every effort is made to suppress it.

We cannot well understand the release of Judge Buskirk on bail, if the telegraph this morning has not done him injustice.

An Alleged Incendiary Killed at Owensville.

Mount Sterling, Ky. (July 6), Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

To-day has been a day of intense excitement at Owingsville, not unmixed with bloodshed. I telegraphed you of the arrest of William G. Satterfield, on the strength of the confession of the horse-thief, Hayden, for firing the Town of Owingsville, in April last. Satterfield was bailed out, and his trial postponed from time to time until to-day, when it suddenly and very pat to proceedings against him by the fact that he was shot and killed by Mr. Charles Hoon, a furniture dealer and the jailer of Bath County. When Hayden was giving his testimony against Satterfield yesterday, and reciting how the accused had tried to hire him to fire the town, Col. Hurd, counsel for Satterfield, accused him of swearing to a lie. The witness made at the lawyer, and immediately Satterfield and his crowd sprang to their feet, weapons in hand. Fortunately the firmness of Hoon, Wash Barnes, and a few other cool and determined men averted a collision which would have been terrible in its effects. The only result was a stampede of the spectators. The Court adjourned until to-day, as it was evident that the trial could not succeed without a fight. Satterfield, before leaving for home yesterday evening, was loud in his threats to kill Hoon, Barnes, and three other citizens of Owingsville who had shown a determination that he should be brought to justice. To-day, Satterfield, accompanied by his son and son-in-law, came into town armed to the teeth with guns, pistols, and knives.

Hoon did not give him an opportunity to put his threats into execution, but fired the contents of both barrels of a shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, into his body, causing wounds which produced death in a short time. The deceased was notoriously a desperate man, and a bad and turbulent citizen, and his death is not regretted by any save his own family. He has been under an indictment since last summer for stealing a horse from the Rev. James A. Gregg, of Waco, Madison County, the owner having tracked the animal to and found it in his possession. Public sentiment universally indorses the act of Mr. Hoon in ridding the community of him.

The Corporation-Assessor of Dansville, N. Y., Killed by a Physician.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union, July 5.

The village of Dansville, Livingston County, was suddenly thrown into a state of great excitement last night by an affray between two prominent citizens, which resulted in the death of one at the hands of the other. The following particulars of the affair are given in an extra from the Dansville *Advertiser*, issued last evening:

"Dr. S. L. Ellis and Mr. J. M. Hall walked from Perine & Co.'s drug store across the street to Mr. Hall's store about half-past 2 o'clock this p. m., and were followed directly after by John Haas. They entered the store and commenced talking about a sewing machine trade, and Mr. Haas also entered, and engaged in conversation with R. D. LaRue. Pretty soon Dr. Ellis asked Mr. Hall if he had any objection to his sitting in the back room,—a small room formed by a board partition reaching only part way to the ceiling. Mr. Hall said 'No,' and Dr. Ellis went in and sat down on a stool. After he had done so, Mr. Haas walked across the floor three or four times, with his head down, and then went into the room where Dr. Ellis was, and the door was shut behind him. They were very soon heard disputing, and Mr. Haas was heard to say, 'I have you got through?' or words to that effect, and immediately a scuffle commenced. Haas was also heard to say, 'If you put your hand behind you again, you're a dead man.' Mr. Hall, W. J. LaBue, and R. D. LaBue rushed to the room to separate the two men, and just as they got to the door heard a pistol-shot. They pushed in, and as they did so Dr. Ellis passed out. Mr. Haas followed straight as he fell, and the blood spouted from a bullet-wound in his face, just under the left eye. Assistance was immediately called in, and Drs. Perine and Blake sent for. Dr. Perine arrived first, and administered what relief he could. Dr. Dildine was also present. Mr. Haas made no answer to questions put to him, and only said 'Oh!' once or twice. About half an hour from the time of the shooting he was taken to his home, having given no evidence that he was conscious of what was going on around him.

"In the meantime officers had been sent after Dr. Ellis, and he was soon found by Officer Nolan in Justice Kern's office, where he had gone to give himself up. He was brought to the store while the wounded man was being cared for, and made a brief statement, which he read nearly cut short by the advice of his counsel, Charles J. Bissell, Esq.

"He said that Mr. Haas had been waylaying him for a long time, so that he feared for his life, and that he had gone out of town and remained two weeks at a time to avoid him; that they had a talk and dispute while in the room together; that Haas called him if he had any more to say and he replied that he had not; and more to say and he replied that he had not; and then Haas got up a stool and declared that he would brain him with it, when he (Ellis) drew his pistol and shot Haas in self-defense. Dr. Ellis declined to answer inquiries as to the nature of the trouble between him and Haas.

"Mr. Haas has lived in Dansville since he was a child, and has for a long time been engaged in the business of wagon and carriage manufacture. Lately he has acted as agent for Sherwood & Co., of Corning Center, dealers in agricultural implements, and has done some auctioneering. He now holds the office of Corporation Assessor. He is about forty-nine years of age.

"Dr. Ellis is a young physician in good standing, and considerable practice, perhaps 30 years old, and came to Dansville from Linas about two years ago. He is the son of Samuel Ellis, a highly respected physician of Lima, and has not heretofore been a dangerous man.

"Both men are married and have children, Mr. Haas having a married daughter.

"P. S.—Since the above was put in type Mr. Haas has died."

The above statement gives no intimation as to the cause of the difficulty that led to this fatal affray. We have it from private authority there is a woman in the case, but we are not able to give any of the details.

A Negro Attempts to Outrage a White Girl, and Kills Her Father.

From the Westville (Miss.) News.

One day last week, Tom Wheeler, a freedman, attempted a rape upon the little daughter of Mr. Myers, aged 12 years, white, near Dublin, in this county. Mr. Myers being informed of the fact, went in search of the negro, caught and gave him a very severe whipping. The negro was heard to say afterwards that he intended to kill Myers. On Monday last, while Myers was plowing, the negro, Tom Wheeler, slipped up near the fence, and shot Myers in the back, striking him with twelve buckshot and killing him instantly. Wheeler is yet at large, though there is quite a number looking for him. Not long since he fled from the northwestern part of Covington County, where he then lived, for a similar offense of rape.

ITALY.

The Protest of the Generals of the Religious Orders.

Rome (June 6) Correspondence of the New York World.

The following is the translation of a very important document. It is the "Protest of the Generals and Procurators-General of the religious orders against the law of suppression voted by the Chamber of Deputies:

"The Chamber of Deputies has discussed from the 6th to the 26th of May a project of law aiming at the extension to the city and province of Rome of the dispositions in vogue in the rest of Italy concerning the religious corporations and the conversion of ecclesiastical estates. Over and above the very grave modifications of the project of the Ministry by the Commission, the Chamber in the discussion and in the votes on each article, has again added new provisions to each of them, provisions more odious and more subversive of all right, annihilating, so to speak, all the religious families, and confiscating all their legitimate property. In several sittings, held for the discussion of this project of law, without mentioning the blows dealt at the justice of the cause and the incompetence of the judgment manifested, divers public discourses were delivered, in which the most incredible contempt for truth, justice, and religion was apparent. The entire Catholic world, and even those amongst the heretics and infidels who have yet preserved a little natural reason and honesty, can judge of this for themselves.

"The Sovereign Pontiff, sole judge, installed by God, in all that concerns the Church and the religious institutions, having lawfully protested and declared each and void any wicked attempt that might be made on the religious corporations and the property which they legitimately possess, we the undersigned, superiors and procurators-general of divers religious orders residing at Rome, regard it as a bounden duty, not only to adhere to the sentiments expressed by the Vicar of Jesus Christ, to whom we are immediately subjected, but to protest in a special manner in our own name and that of the religious families of which God has confined to us the government, according to the rules of Christian perfection and